Weather
Cloudy but gradually improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 41.0 and the minimum 34.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 34.7 and 27.

THE CHINA PRESS
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NO. 2267 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 第五百廿二年午年十二國民 SHANGHAI SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1919 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

FEDERATION OF EIGHT REPUBLICS IS GERMAN PLAN

Greater Berlin, With Population Of 10,000,000 To Be Chief Unit

PRUSSIA ANOTHER

Same Organisation Proposed For New State Of German-Austria

ELECTION RESULT

Many Of Old Reichstag Leaders Win Seats In New Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—It is announced in Berlin that Germany is to be divided into a federation of eight republics headed by Greater Berlin, with a population of 10,000,000. The others will be Prussia, Silesia, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Hesse and the Rhineland. A federal state of German-Austria will also be established.

Amsterdam, January 22.—A message from Berlin states that the Bolshevik Radek has reappeared.

Polish Situation Different

London, January 23.—The situation in Poland is difficult. It is reported that German forces are being sent to Poland to fight the Poles and also that 30,000 Ukrainians, assisted by Austrian and German airmen, have attacked the Poles in Lemberg and cut off the city's light and water.

Amsterdam, January 22.—A message from Berlin states that the British Government in a note on the 8th requested the German Government to refrain from giving provocation to the Poles in East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen and Silesia and pointed out that the Peace Conference, in deciding the future eastern frontiers of Germany, would be influenced by the capacity shown by the Germans to govern districts inhabited by mixed populations.

The German Government has replied declaring that it has done everything possible to redress Polish grievances and accusing the Poles of provoking the Germans. Referring especially to the actions of Paderewski and Colonel Wade in Posen, the German Government says that the upheaval in that province forced it to take military measures to restore order.

Old Men Re-elected
(French Wireless)

Berne, January 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A despatch from Berlin gives the names of some of the notorious members of the Reichstag who have just been elected members of the National Assembly. Among them are found all the Majority Socialists who are members of the Government, the head of the Syndicalists Legien; the Bavarian Minister Bauer; the most notorious members of the Independent Socialist Party, namely Eichhorn, Haase, Cohn, Heinke, and Kurt.

Eisner has not been elected. Nauman, Dernburg, Richtoffen, Quidde, Gotheim, the old leaders of the Center Party, Trimborn, Spahn, Erzberger, Gromberg, Fehrenbach and Stegerwald were elected. The leaders of the German National Party will be Count von Pasadowski, Delbruck, and one of the directors of Krupps works, Huenberg. Finally, the leaders of the Popular Party will be Streseman and Professor Risser.

Polish Government Arrests Bolsheviki

Suspends Paper Which Wrote In Praise Of Liebknecht And Rosa Luxemburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Warsaw, January 23.—The Paderewski Government has arrested numerous Bolshevist agitators and has suspended an extremist paper which glorified Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It has been established beyond all doubt that the Russian and German Bolshevists supplied huge funds to the Polish extremists.

Warsaw, January 22.—It transpires that the recent report concerning the attempted assassination of Paderewski had no foundation.

Bolshevik Force Wins Decisive Engagement Threatening Allies

Reported To Have Captured Orenburg; Also Routed Elsewhere By Lithuanians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Reuter's agency learns that the Bolsheviki are reported to have captured Orenburg. If correct this is unfortunate as it increases the difficulties of the Russian Siberian army and threatens the British force in Transcaspia. The main Bolshevik force will now be able to advance along the railway south-eastward from Orenburg.

Amsterdam, January 22.—The reports from Koenigsberg that armies of millions of Bolshevists are marching into Germany are exaggerated. The line Riga-Dvinsk-Vilna has been crossed by not more than 50,000 Bolshevist troops.

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Kauna states that a battle has occurred near Kasefory, 35 kilometers from Kauna, between the Lithuanian troops and the Bolsheviki. The latter were completely routed, leaving on the field of battle a great number of killed and 6,500 prisoners. The losses of the Lithuanians were insignificant. The Lithuanian troops have taken the offensive and are advancing towards Wilna.

ONE STRIKE IS SETTLED, ANOTHER ON IN ENGLAND

200,000 Yorkshire Miners Go Out After Shipbuilding Men Agree To Resume Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—The Ministry of Labor has drawn attention to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the agreement for a forty-seven hour week in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, and has arranged a conference of employers' federations and trades unions with a view to a settlement.

London, January 23.—The conference of engineers and shipbuilders mentioned this morning has come to an agreement. The men recommended to resume work immediately on the understanding that there should be another conference next week.

Two hundred thousand Yorkshire miners struck work today, demanding a complete cessation of work for twenty minutes at mealtime instead of taking their meals in relays, which avoided a stoppage. The Coal Controller tonight granted the demand made by the men, who are resuming work.

It is understood that the Railway Executive Committee has arranged to establish an eight-hour day for railwaymen from February 1.

JULES VEDRINES TO FLY OVER ATLANTIC TO U.S.

Famous French Aviator Expects To Land On Roof Of New York Skyscraper

American Wireless To American Legation, Peking

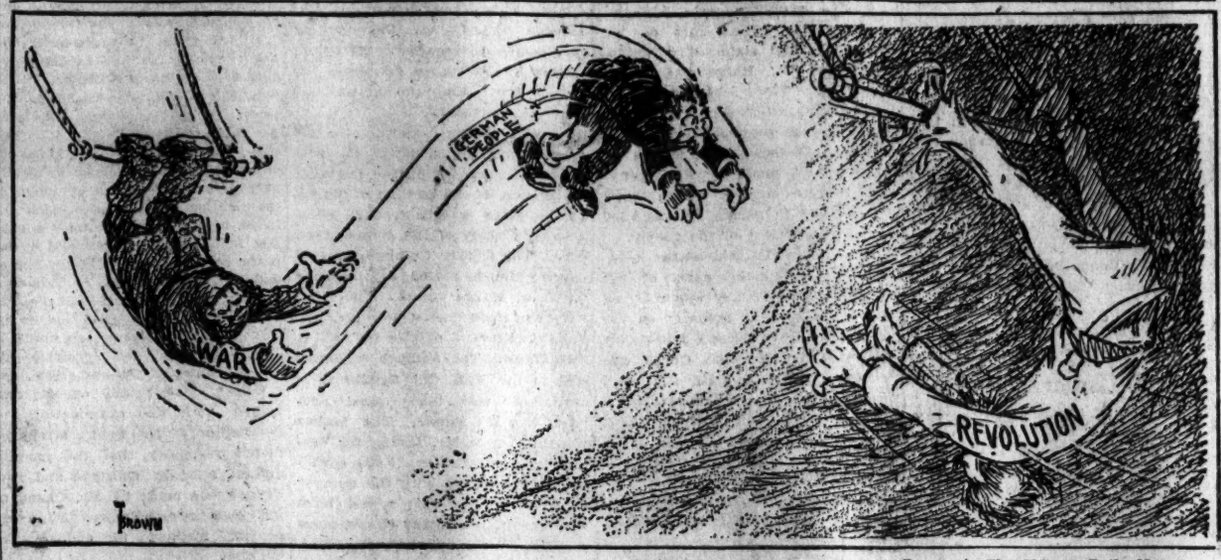
Lyons, Jan. 20.—Jules Vedrines, the famous aviator, has announced that he will begin a round the world flight in a combination plane, flying over sea.

Vedrines stated that he expects within this month to land on the Equitable Building, New York, and at Marshall-Field's, Chicago, without landing en route.

During the war Vedrines was building Caudron machines, which were used for reconnoiter work by the French army and which type were used by the American bombing squadron which was forced to land in Germany last summer owing to a gale. Vedrines is also one of the few pilots who carried spies a long way inside the enemy lines, depositing them and flying off and returning days or weeks later at an appointed time and place to pick them up, which was considered dangerous work.

The aviator, Charles Nungesser, escaped from drowning while flying in a hydroplane from Cannes to Toulon. Motor trouble caused him to alight on a choppy sea. He was picked up but the waves demolished his machine.

Still Up In The Air



—Brown, in The Chicago Daily News

PORTUGUESE MILITARY FAITHFUL TO REPUBLIC

News From Lisbon Conflicting But Manuel Makes 'Barkis Is Willin' Statement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, January 21.—Official. Only three divisions of the army, namely those at Oporto, Braga and Vizeu, support the monarchists. The remaining seventeen divisions are faithful to the Republic.

London, January 24.—The news concerning the Portuguese situation is conflicting. A message sent from Lisbon on the 22nd states that volunteer republican battalions are being organised in Lisbon and the provinces for the defence of the Republic. A message from Badajo states that the monarchist movement is apparently making no headway in the south of Portugal and demonstrations in support of the republic are constantly parading the streets of Libson. In the absence of troops, the police have gone northwards to fight the monarchists. A message sent from Vigo yesterday states that the troops under Colonel Silva Ramos, disobeying orders from Libson, have joined the Royalists at Santarem.

London, January 22.—A statement on behalf of ex-King Manuel published in the Daily Chronicle says that the assassination of the late President Paes created a new situation reducing the country to chaos. Hence Manuel does not expect his supporters to be bound by the wish he expressed to them at the outbreak of the war to refrain from a movement in his favor. He is in no way privy to the present movement but he knows that certain leaders have confidence in it. With regard to himself, he is absolutely at the service of the people of Portugal and, if they call him, he is prepared to go immediately.

MACAO IS FOR REPUBLIC

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, January 25.—There was a Republican manifesto last night. A group of civilians, soldiers and some sailors, carrying a Republican flag, and the Municipal Band paraded the streets shouting "Viva Republica Portugueza, Army and Navy." The demonstrators assembled in the Public Garden and marched to the Military Club, the Macao Club, the Government House and the Municipal Council. The Governor appeared on the balcony and cheered the Republic in response to the cheering of the demonstrators' cheering. When the procession restarted the Governor again called for three cheers, to which the demonstrators responded with enthusiasm. The Governor also cheered the army and navy.

It appears that the idea of the restoration of the Monarchy does not appeal to the military.

EGYPT DELUGED WITH RAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, January 18.—Egypt has been deluged with rain. Cairo and its environs are converted into lakes, a hundred Arab dwellings have collapsed and business is paralysed but the loss of life has been small.

Arts And Crafts Factory Is Total Loss From Fire

Damage Estimated At Taels 80,000 Done By Spectacular Blaze Which Spreads Rapidly

Fire originating from an unknown cause and spreading with amazing rapidity completely destroyed the big Arts and Crafts furniture and upholstery factory at 9 Kiaochow Road last night, causing damage estimated at Taels 80,000 at least. Several firemen narrowly escaped injury as the intense heat cracked, then buckled the galvanised iron roof and actually pushed pieces of the roof over the edge of the brick walls to the ground.

Two Chinese firemen escaped by hugging the brick wall and another was yanked from the small creek which separates the front wall from Kiaochow Road. The latter grabbed a hook-ladder which was dislodged from the burning frames of a window to which it was hung.

The blaze was unusually spectacular, huge stocks of finished and unfinished woods, dyestuffs, paper, upholstery and other materials in the factory creating an intense fire. Flames leaped high into the air and were visible for miles around and powder of different colors, used in the making of dyes, added to the effect. Thousands watched the progress of the blaze and fire lines were established soon after the firemen arrived.

Every available piece of apparatus from the International Settlement and Chapel responded to the general alarm and call for help but there was no stemming the blaze until it had burned itself out.

The factory is nearly half a mile from the nearest house and there was little wind to carry the sparks. The location and the slight breeze were the only factors which prevented its spread. When the first fire engine arrived the building was a mass of flames.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. J. A. Bates, who lives at Kiaochow Road opposite Yu Yuen Road, passed within sight of the factory just before ten o'clock, five minutes before the flames were seen. When he locked again, the flames were shooting through the roof.

The plant covers five mow of land on which are situated the factory, drying sheds and two warehouses where furniture is stored. Hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber—oak, pine, Philippine mahogany, ash, teak—much of which was imported and has been seasoning for six or seven years, was piled about the factory in the yards. Some of the lumber was damaged by water and smoke but the brick walls and the slight wind aided the firemen in keeping the flames from it. Two big automobile delivery trucks, kept in the ground floor of the warehouses, were saved.

The factory and contents are a total loss and the company will be crippled for some time. Thousands of taels worth of unfinished furniture and supplies were in the burning building, a two-story brick affair, with galvanised roof and barred iron windows.

On the ground floor were upholstery and fitting-up rooms and a big carpenter shop while on the first floor were the paint and polishing shops, glass-staining and carvers' rooms and a smaller carpenter shop. The firm employs 250 workmen and the factory was running at full capacity.

Mr. A. L. Taylor, Managing Director of Arts and Crafts, Ltd., was at the plant until two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both he and Mr. A. L. Hicks, a director of the firm, were notified early and directed the firemen until the arrival of Chief M. W. Pett of the Shanghai Brigade. Mr. Taylor, whose office was on the second floor of the factory, lost many valuable plans, books and papers.

Lines of hose were played on the ruins nearly all night although the fire was under control an hour after the engines were on the scene.

Germans Here Anxious Regarding Deportation

Many Call At Bureau Of Foreign Affairs For Information; Lists Being Prepared

The office of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Bubbling Well Road was the center of assemblage for a large number of German residents of Shanghai yesterday, who sought information as to the execution of the Chinese Government's order for the repatriation of enemy subjects.

It was stated at the Bureau yesterday that the actual execution of the repatriation order will rest with General Lu Yung-hsian and that the register of enemy residents is being corrected up to date for the information of those who will have to do with the departure of the local Germans. The number to be affected hereabouts is in the neighborhood of 2,000.

It is understood that the Bureau has received a number of applications for exemption from the decree.

Simplified Calendar Proposed In France

French Academy Would Divide Year Into Four Quarters Of 91 Days, Dropping One

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—The simplification of the calendar is being urged by the Academy of Sciences, who urge that the year be divided into four equal quarters of ninety-one days each, the spare day not counting.

New Zealand's Loss In War 16,500 Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The Wellington (N.Z.) correspondent of The Times states that the New Zealand casualties in the war totaled 57,932, including 16,500 killed. Only 45 men were taken prisoners.

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT APPOINTS A PREMIER

Also Chooses Four Ministers But Names Are Kept Secret

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Dublin, January 22.—The Sinn Fein Parliament held a secret session today and appointed a Premier and four Ministers, whose names have not been disclosed.

BUFFER STATE ON RHINE IS PROPOSAL BY FOCH

Would Incorporate Luxemburg, Belgium And Small Part Of Holland

American Wireless To American Legation, Peking

Lyons, January 20.—One of the delicate points in drawing up the constitution of the League of Nations will be the matter of the limitation of armaments, which affects France on land and England on sea.

Marshal Foch in a statement revealed he is a stout exponent of the left bank of the Rhine—not particularly for annexation by France but for the creation of a buffer state, realised by the incorporation of Luxemburg and Belgium and perhaps a small part of Holland. He showed that France will ensure protection of territory west of the Rhine as a safeguard for decreasing her army to its size during the period of universal training against the German menace.

SCHOOL FOR CHAUFFEURS PLANNED BY THE Y.M.C.A

Engage Foreign Expert To Teach Chinese How To Drive With Less Casualties

To train better chauffeurs by giving them a scientific course in motor-driving, a school organised by the Y.M.C.A., the first of its kind in China, will be opened for service shortly. A foreign expert has been engaged as teacher.

Two automobiles, a Saxon-Six and a Ford, have been secured by the management. A godown next to the foot of the Szechuen Road bridge on Soochow Road has been acquired for the school. The students will have individual training at least two hours a day, including actual driving under the supervision of the expert.

British And French Run Turk Railways

Take Over Administration Of All Lines, Including Bagdad Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Constantinople, January 22.—The British and French have taken over the administration of the Turkish railways, including the Bagdad railway.

ARMED SEIZURE OF TERRITORIES CAUSES WARNING

Peace Delegates Disturbed By Unlawful Use Of Force Prevailing

STATEMENT MADE

Such Acts Will Be Punished In Final Settlement, It Says

MANY INSTANCES

Occur In Europe And East But No Cases Specified

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 24.—An official communique issued in Paris this morning states:

After the meeting of the Supreme War Council this morning, the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Governments, with the representatives of Japan, held a short meeting and agreed to the publication and transmission by wireless telegraphy to all parts of the world of the following communication:

"The Governments now associated in conference to effect a lasting peace among nations are deeply disturbed by the news which comes to them of the many instances in which armed force is being made use of in many parts of Europe and the East to gain possession of territory, the rightful claim to which the Peace Conference is to be asked to determine. They deem it their duty to utter a solemn warning that possession gained by forcible means will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use such means. It will create the presumption that those who employ force doubt the justice and validity of their claims and purpose to substitute possession for proof of right and to set up sovereignty by coercion rather than by racial or national preference and natural and historical association. They thus put a cloud upon every evidence of title they may afterwards allege and indicate their distrust of the Conference itself. Nothing but the most unfortunate results can ensue. If they expect justice they must refrain from force and place their claims in unclouded good faith in the hands of the Conference of Peace."

Session On League Yesterday

Paris, January 22.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

The Powers have decided to send a Commission, consisting of two representatives each, one civilian and one military, to Princes Island, in the Sea of Marmora, to meet the envoys from Russia, while a similar mission will go to Dantzig to meet the Poles.

A public plenary session of the Conference will be held on the 25th to discuss the League of Nations. Mr. Lloyd George will submit his proposal, consisting of a few short clauses in general terms. Then President Wilson submits a plan drafted after conversations with M. Leon Bourgeois, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts, all of whom will probably speak. Finally a special League of Nations Committee will be appointed to study the question thoroughly.

To Discuss Indemnities

The Conference will also appoint an Indemnities Committee to determine the amount of damage the Germans have done, the amount of the indemnities payable by Germany and to define a possible method of payment.

London, January 23.—The official communique from Paris states that the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers today considered International labor legislation, the responsibilities and punishments in connection with the war, reparation and war damage, an international regime of ports, waterways and railways and also the procedure regarding territorial questions.

French Press On Russian Decision

While the decision of the Allied Conference regarding Russia is welcomed in Great Britain as raising the whole problem to a lofty plane and as a noble ex-

ample of the impartiality of the Conference, some doubt is expressed whether the plan will not antagonise the various anti-Bolshevik Governments in Russia while the French newspapers generally condemn the decision so far as it applies to the Bolsheviki.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister for War, have left for Paris.

Paris, January 22.—The Ministers of the five Great Powers yesterday continued their examination of the evidence concerning the Russian situation.

French opinion is inclined to support the Poles, who are asking for assistance with munitions and Entente officers. If this is given they state they are prepared to find the men necessary for an army to limit, if not to crush, Bolshevism. General Haller's plan is to send fourteen divisions of Poles, recruiting from the various Allied armies, for the purpose of restoring order. He urged the necessity for the utmost haste.

Russians In Paris Favor Parley

Paris, January 23.—The Russian Ambassadors now in Paris have conferred with M. Sazanoff, formerly Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding the decision of the Allied Conference to send a commission to Princes Island to meet the Russian parties. They decided to urge their friends in Russia to support the plan for a conference.

Program Is Outlined For Labor Legislation

Paris, January 23.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, a member of the British War Cabinet, explained to British pressmen today that the Conference felt it must deal with international labor questions, hoping to lay a foundation for more humane conditions of labor. Both employers and employed would be consulted. The questions which are ripe for settlement included hours of labor, minimum wages, half-holidays and the protection of children from profiteering.

Mr. Barnes added that the proposals include the constitution of a Commission charged with the duty of convening a special International Conference, including the representation of employers and workpeople, as early as possible.

Size Of Armies On Rhine Put Up To Committee

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Supreme War Council, which met this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, deliberated on the subject of the effective forces to be maintained on the Western front by the Allied and Associated Powers during the armistice. It was decided to form a special commission composed of Mr. Winston Churchill, M. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, General Bliss and General Diaz to examine this question.

After the meeting of the Supreme War Council, the Inter-Allied Conference approved a declaration made to the populations of different parts of Europe and the East notifying them solemnly that "all cases of possession acquired by force will do great wrong to the cause of those who have recourse to such means" and that by such action they will throw a shadow on all the titles which they wish to make good subsequently. If they want justice, says this declaration in conclusion, they must renounce the use of force and entrust their claims, in a way which will leave no doubt concerning their good faith, to the hands of the Peace Conference.

Lord Robert Cecil Talks On League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—Lord Robert Cecil, the head of the League of Nations section of the British delegation, conversing today with British journalists, said that he considered the world has not yet reached the stage at which an absolutely rigid system for the preservation of international peace can be organised. Even an international tribunal with absolutely binding powers was unworkable at present and he foresaw the creation of a council in which, as in labor disputes, influence and conciliation would be the main strength of the peacemakers. Such a body should possess sufficient internationally-guaranteed power to be able to prevent surprise declarations of war and to compel the disputants to accept delay in order that a peaceful solution might be propounded.

Referring to the constitution of the Council of the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil said that he considered it should comprise representatives of the great nations who were not diplomats but influential members of each Government and that the Council should sit regularly. No treaties should be passed unless they conformed to the rules of the League.

He pointed out that certain international organisations already existed; thus the posts and telegraphs and, before the war, the Danube Commission and the Rhine Convention, while there had even been an international labor organisation. It was easily seen that certain waterways and towns would have to be henceforth under international control or free access to them guaranteed to inland States. Certain nations would be strongly interested in free access to Salonika but the most important case was the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. These examples of necessary international agency led naturally to a new international organisation, the object of which would be the welfare of the nations of the world.

British Empire Delegates Have Two-Hour Meeting

London, January 23.—An official communique from Paris states that the British Empire Delegation met for two hours today at the Villa Majestic. Present were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Lord Reading, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, the delegates from the Dominions and India and also Captain Clement Jones, Secretary, and Mr. Christie and Captain Brebner, Assistant Secretaries.

Omsk Government Accepts Koltchak

Agreement Reached Whereby He, Janin, Knox, Gaida And Otani Divide Commands

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 24.—An agreement has been concluded between the Allies and the Omsk Government regarding the military commands as the result of which Admiral Koltchak will be Supreme Commander-in-Chief, General Janin Commander-in-Chief of the whole Front, General Knox Commander of the Rear, General Gaida Commander of the Siberian Front and General Otani remains Commander in the Far East.

The French Military Mission published today an official denial of the rumored capture of a battalion of French troops by the Red Guards on the Ural front.

Omsk, January 22.—The French High Commissioner, M. Regnault, has handed Admiral Koltchak a communication from the French Government expressing satisfaction concerning the union of the Ekaterinodar National Center with Admiral Koltchak's Government and declaring that the Omsk Government is advancing along the paths leading to the recognition of Admiral Koltchak as supreme governor.

TURK ARMY COMMANDER ARRESTED FOR MASSACRE

Kiamil Pasha Held On Charge Of Butchering Greeks And Armenians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 22.—A message from Constantinople states that Kiamil Pasha, commanding the 3rd Turkish army, has been arrested on a charge of massacring Greeks and Armenians.

Reading For Soldiers

Mr. T. Harborne, British Postmaster, desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames M. L. Cross, P. E. Morriss, Bickerton, Cutforth, Couling, Messrs. Shanghai Lusitano Club, Representation of British Manufactures, Ltd., Customs Library, Hankow, The Hankow Club, The Shanghai Club, Shanghai Municipal Police, Andersen, Meyer and Co., Butterfield and Swire, J. A. Wattie and Co., E. W. Noel, G. B. Eldridge, R. H. R. Wade, Chas. S. Peacock, L. Camera, J. C. Dyer, Chas. S. Speyer, J. J. Kerriss, E. G. Barrett, A. Newburgh, R. Grimshaw, and "Anon."

TELLS OF BRITAIN'S PART IN DEFEAT OF BULGARIA

General Milne Describes How British Held Reserves Till Allies Broke The Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The Gazette contains a despatch from General Milne describing the important part the British forces played in the offensive last September against the Bulgarians between Lake Doiran and the river Vardar. The British fought sanguinary battles on September 18 and 19, suffering and inflicting severe losses in assaults on the dominating and elaborately fortified heights of "P" Ridge and Grand Couronne. These battles served their object, which was to pin down the Bulgarian reserves so that they would not be available to oppose the great attack made by the French and Servian armies which burst through the Bulgarian lines and led to the utter defeat of the enemy.

The despatch incidentally mentions that when the news of the armistice with Turkey was received General Milne was actually on the Maritza ready to occupy Adrianople while the 1st Hellenic Corps was echeloned between Kavalla and Drama ready to participate in a general advance on Constantinople.

ORIENTAL DELEGATES HOLD MEETING IN PARIS

Algerians, Tunisians And Syrians Present; Son Of King Of Hedjaz Talks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—French interest in the East has been shown at an informal meeting of the Oriental peoples in Paris with the Director of Oriental Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay. Algerians, Tunisians and Syrians were present. Emir Faisul, the son of the King of the Hedjaz, said that the Arab race has full confidence in France and hopes to see its national aspirations realised.

Local Jews Organise New Musical Society

Classes, Lectures And Concerts Planned In Program Of Organisation

A Literary-Musical society which will conduct classes, arrange lectures and concerts and work to diffuse a knowledge of Jewish literature, music and science is under process of organisation by member of the Shanghai Jewish community.

A constitution and bye-laws have been already drawn up for the society and a general meeting will be held soon for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other preliminary business. The promotors of the organisation hope to bring the various sections of Shanghai Jewry closer together and to cultivate a taste for the Jewish arts. A circulating library is also one of the plans of the program. Non-Jews will be eligible for honorary membership.

Opium Commissioner Denies Accusation Of Negligence

Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun Declares Official's Charge Unfounded; Stands On Original Report

Denying the allegations of negligence and of shortage in the Shanghai opium stocks made by Mr. Chang Yi-pang, Government Opium Destruction Commissioner, Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, the Commissioner of Opium Prohibition, yesterday stated to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS that he stands firm on his telegraphic report to the Peking Government in regard to the opium deal and relies on the figures in the case to prove that the accusations were not warranted.

As to the alleged shortage in the stocks, Mr. Feng declared, the suspicion was aroused by the fact that in the case of the portion of Malwa opium there was not full chest weight in many of the chests taken over. The Opium Combine handed over to him, he stated, 549 ordinary chests of Malwa opium. The total weight of these chests, however, was but 47,124 catties, making only 471¼ full chests. The number of chests sold to the Yah Chi Syndicate in accordance with the original program was 281 chests. The Malwa handed over to Mr. Chang for destruction amounted to 19,024 catties and in accordance with the number of chests received this would have been apportioned to 220 chests, more or less. It was packed, however, into 194 chests, the Commissioner said. Thus the chests received by the Syndicate were those of lightest weight, a fact which Mr. Chang regarded as the suspicious part of the transaction.

Mr. Feng's explanation of this fact was that the Syndicate selected the lighter chests because they indicated a dryer drug which would manufacture more prepared opium. Being a layman, he said, he did not know of this peculiarity and allowed them to take the light chests, thinking that it would save him a good deal of labor and space if he retained the heavier ones.

In reply to the charge of negligence Mr. Feng protested that he had taken particular pains in the examination and burning of the opium stocks, during the first few days of the destruction being present for some time during each day. Subsequently he had been very careful to entrust his keys and important documents relating to the matter to his most trusted assistants. It was only when the destruction was well in progress that he had absented himself from the scene of operations, he said, and after he had received rumors that an attempt was to be made on his life.

In addition, the Commissioner declared, being only custodian of the stock he believed his entire responsibility had been completed when the examination of the chests was finished and no traces of tampering or substitution had been found. His position, he said, he regarded as being clear, his duty being to carry out the stipulations of the two agreements made between the Government and the Shanghai Opium Combine and between the Government and the Yah Chi Syndicate. When he was appointed by the Ministry of Finance he was instructed to receive Government bonds from Peking and hand them over to the Combine in accordance with the number of full chests of opium received. He was to be custodian of the drug thus handed over to the Government.

To carry out the agreement with the syndicate he was to hand over chests of opium periodically, as the Syndicate might pay for them. The price, he understood, was Tls. 16,000 per chest, but this part of the transaction was concluded in Peking. To detect any possible shortage or turning over of inferior grades of opium an examination of the entire stock was made, lasting about two months early last fall, in his presence and by experts appointed specially by himself and by the Syndicate. At that time, he said, no one thought that the drug would be ordered burned and he expected that his commission would be executed when the Syndicate had taken delivery of the last chests.

Other officials and experts connected with the examination and destruction of the opium stocks indicted yesterday that the memorandum alleging shortage and negligence was made by Mr. Chang on his own responsibility. None appeared inclined to endorse the charges.

Final Burning Begun Of Local Opium Stock

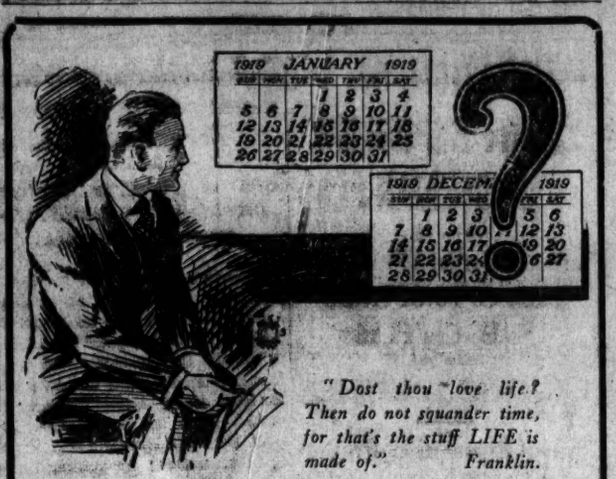
Destruction of the remaining portion of the Shanghai opium stocks began yesterday when 185 chests of the Patna variety of the drug were reduced to ashes in the Pootung kilns. A similar number will be burned today and by tomorrow night the last ball of the $25,000,000 store will have exhausted its potency in black smoke from the chimneys of the furnaces across the river.

The burning yesterday was accomplished with greater speed than of last week owing to the fact that the sawdust packing of the chests was not thrown with the opium into the kilns. The fires were started at 9 a.m. and by 3 p.m. the destruction was practically complete.

A number of students from the American School, as well as students from several Chinese institutions, visited the scene of the burning during the morning but for the greater part of the day few spectators crossed the river to witness the work.

Seventy-seven sacks of ashes were removed from the furnaces following the burning of the first lot of opium and will be taken out to sea and dumped with the residue from the present stocks.

The work will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, launches plying from the Hankow Road jetty for the convenience of spectators during the day.



"Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that's the stuff LIFE is made of." Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you— and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

"If you know how to spend less than you GET," says Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone."

Take a tip from Franklin, and open a SAVINGS account this very day!

Four per cent is allowed on savings in any amount from a dollar up.

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Congoleum Art Rugs are made in patterns of exceptional beauty and wonderful colorings which you will not find in any other rugs selling at so moderate a price.

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IF YOUR DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, DO NOT DENY YOURSELF THE JOY AND PLEASURE THAT THESE RUGS WILL GIVE YOU, BUT WRITE US AND WE WILL SEE THAT YOU ARE SUPPLIED.

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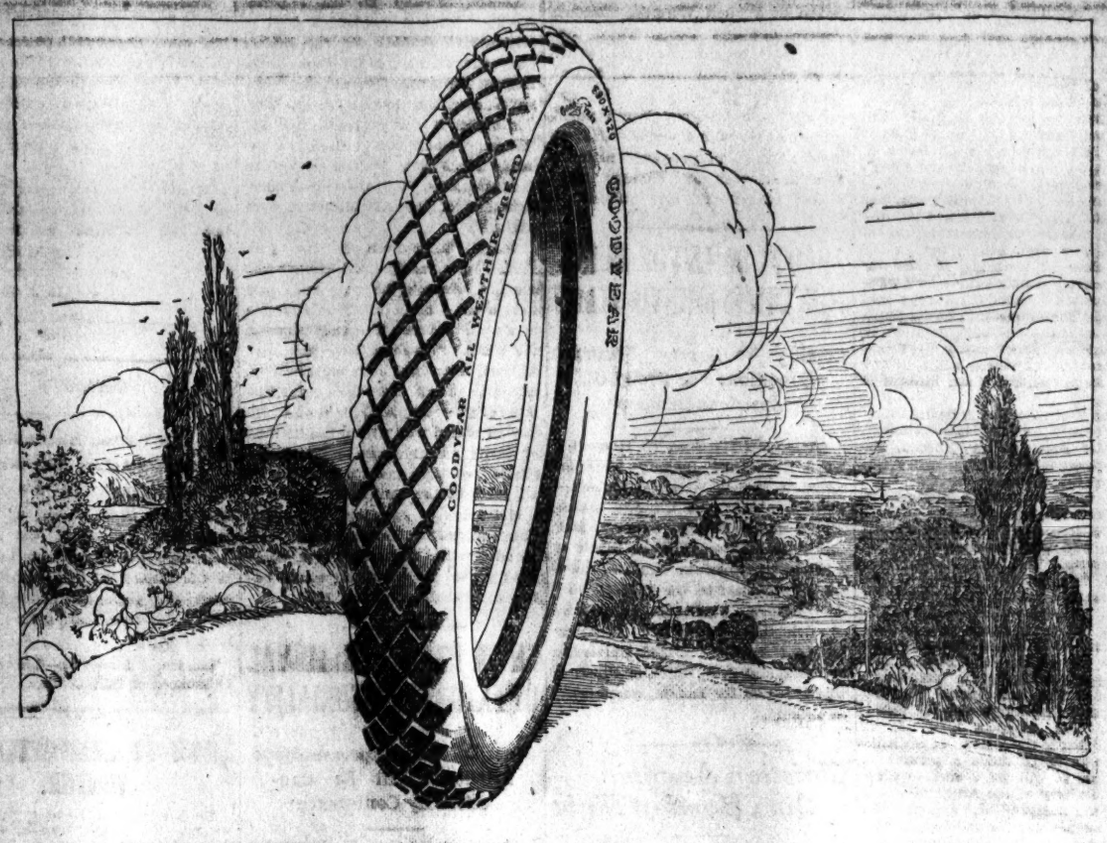

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Yours is a good car; you desire good service;
And you can secure it by fitting buoyant, easy-running

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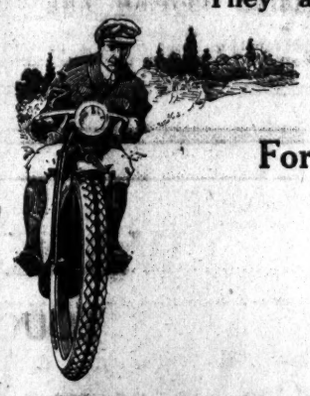
Lightness and Strength are combined in them --- wonderful resiliency and perfect balance.

They are built for Maximum Mileage and give you The Maximum of Tire-Satisfaction.



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The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau:

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See Them At Your Dealer

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Leading Importers of

METALS	Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS	Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.

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TUAN STRUGGLING HARD FOR HIS MILITARY BUREAU

Talks Peace But Is Working To Get New Office Established; President Opposes

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, January 22.—The struggle between the military and the moral forces in Peking still goes on, with less and less hope of victory of the militarists. General Tuan, as the result of reports brought to Peking by the Vice-Minister of Finance, who has been to Nanking and Shanghai, and it is believed other places in the south, on a mission of inquiry, on benalf of the President, the results of which have been communicated to General Tuan, has expressed his conviction that the proper course to pursue is one of conciliation and peace; but at the same time he and his friends are taking steps to make their own military position secure. The steps that Generals Chang Tso-lin and Ni Shih-chung are taking were detailed in this correspondence a few days ago, and now it is worth while noting what steps General Tuan himself is taking.

In the first place, he is trying to get his specially erected establishment, the War Participation Bureau, the very reason for whose existence disappears the moment the war ends, placed on a permanent footing. A struggle is going on at the present time between the War Participation Bureau and the President's office on this matter. The War Participation Bureau has already, without proper authorisation, taken the name of Bureau of National Defense, and attempts are being made to get the President to issue a mandate definitely authorising the Bureau and making it practically a permanent piece of military machinery. This the President is unwilling to do, and public opinion will support him. It is obvious that if the Bureau of National Defense is to be made a permanent institution it will be a sort of rival to the Ministry of the Army, of which it is quite independent, and it will afford an asylum for militarists who are opposed to the Government and who, not desiring to be under the control of the Ministry of the Army, which is under the direct control of the Government, wish to retain a position in the military hierarchy. In short, it is clear that the intention is to make the Bureau of National Defense a stronghold of militarism.

In the second place indications of what is intended are to be found in the fact that at the present time the Bureau has sent three armies into what are already militarist strongholds, so that when the regular army is disbanded these special troops, owning no allegiance to the Ministry of War, but only amenable to the Bureau of National Defense, will maintain the militarist strength undiminished. At present three armies have been sent to the provinces, one to Chihli, one to Shantung and one to Anhui, this disposition evidently being designed to control the railway to Nanking.

Moderate opinion here holds that the Bureau of National Defense should be abolished along with all other special military organisations, and it is believed that this is the President's view. On this point the President and General Tuan Chi-jui hold diametrically opposite views, and the fate of the National Defense Bureau will be some measure of the ascendancy of the one or the other.

JAPANESE EDUCATORS RETURNING FROM U.S.

Have Made Tour Of Chief American Cities To Study Educational Policy

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A party of Japanese educators, who have been studying educational conditions in the United States, sailed for home on the T. K. K. liner Shinyo Maru. They included C. Moriya, Superintendent of Schools in Tokio. They had visited New York, Chicago, Portland, Los Angeles and other cities. On the same boat there sailed K Uchida, former Minister of Communications of Japan.

TOPICS VITAL TO SWISS DISCUSSED WITH ALLIES

Transport And Inland Waterway Taken Up By President In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—Mr. Ador, the President of the Swiss Confederation, came to Paris for an informal talk with Entente statesmen on the subjects which chiefly interest the economic situation in Switzerland: transport, the League of Nations and a big project for permanent communication with the sea by an inland waterway.

Public Service Pay In Hongkong Subject Of Official Inquiry

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 25.—A commission has been appointed to inquire into the emoluments of the public services in the colony.

Foreign Commerce Takes New Channels

American Business Men Are Told War Has Changed Course Of Trade

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Breckenbridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, said today in an address that American investments abroad, especially in devastated countries, and international trade of every kind would not continue to flow in pre-war channels, because of political changes and altered commercial sympathies.

ABBOTT SAILS FOR CHINA ON LINER SHINYO MARU

Coming To Survey Financial Conditions For Group Of American Bankers

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—John J. Abbott, the Chicago banker who is on his way to China to look over financial conditions on behalf of a group of American bankers, sailed for the Far East on the T. K. K. liner Shinyo Maru. Professor J. E. Dewey of Columbia University, exchange professor to the Imperial University in Tokio, and P. B. Beach of Harvard, who is bound for Manila, were on the same ship.

Christian Alumni Dine Monday Night

The third annual dinner of the Christian Colleges of China will be held under the auspices of the student bureau of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at the Association gymnasium tomorrow evening. A reception will take place at 6:30 o'clock and the dinner will be served at 7 o'clock.

"The Constructive Effort on Medical and Opium Problems" will be subject of an address by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who is here representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the destruction of the opium stock. Mr. John H. Geldart will speak on the "Alumni at Work in Shanghai." Special addresses will also be delivered by representatives of each college.

Austria's War Debt Runs To Huge Figure

Total Is 67,955 Millions With Hungary Owing 33,091 Millions

(French Wireless)

Basle, January 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to a report of the commission for liquidation, the total amount of the indedtedness of the two States forming the old monarchy on October 30, 1918, amounted to:

84,097 millions for Austria and 42,891 millions for Hungary, of which 67,955 millions represented the Austrian war debt and 33,091 millions the Hungarian war debt.

"The Type That Tells"

There are Real Reasons why the

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stands first in quality typing. There is the new Royal way of sending *direct force* from the fingertips to the type—at every powerful hammerstroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel!

And there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type—the "business end of the typewriter."

The *Royal* way is "better business," for its beautiful *presswork* adds the forceful stamp of quality to every letter you sign.

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The Klauber Trading Corporation

AIR ROUTES TO COVER BRITISH EMPIRE URGED

Britain Must Be Supreme In Air, General Seely Maintains

(Renter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—An Imperial Air Fleet banquet was held tonight to celebrate the victory of the British Empire in the war. Lieut.-General Sir William Birdwood, General Sir Richard Turner, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, and Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, as well as General Seely, the present Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, were present.

General Seely dwelt on the part British airmanship had contributed towards winning the war and said that Great Britain must be supreme in the air in order to secure peace in the world. "We must have one great air fleet. Plans had been made in most elaborate detail for the establishment of great Imperial air routes. He saw no reason why within the lifetime of nearly all of those present we should not have great air routes to all parts of the Empire."

Melbourne, January 22.—The Commonwealth Government has sanctioned the formation of a company to survey an aerial route between Australia and the East.

CHINA EXPECTS REMOVAL OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Peace Delegate Expresses Hope Privilege Will Be Cancelled By Conference

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—C. T. Wang, Chinese Delegate to the Peace Conference, in an interview with the Associated Press said that China also was confident its desires would be met. It expects to have extra-territoriality removed as a privilege of foreign residents in China. The delegates, he said, all realise that the present courts of China are not sufficiently modernised to satisfy the demands of such advanced nations as Great Britain and the United States, but they can be improved gradually just as the Japanese courts were.

Mr. Wang said that China would seek the right of regulation of its own customs service and the return of Allied territory in China formerly held by Japan. China is hopeful, he concluded, that the peace treaty will result in the opening of all China to foreign citizens under equal commercial opportunity for all.

Correspondence

Certainly, Mr. Hudson

Dear Sir.—In your issue of today you give reference to a case in the British Court, wherein Mr. J. Hudson, in the employ of a local shipping office, is sued.

This gentleman's name not appearing in the Hong list, and there being few other Hudsons in town, it is not surprising that I should be asked to explain this case to the satisfaction of my own company; also that I should have been favored all morning with calls from quite a number of shroffs.

Would you do me the favor to publish this disclaimer that I am not the gentleman alluded to in your news item. Thanking you.

Yours very truly,
E. J. HUDSON.

Obituary

Mr. William Hibberdine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Mr. William Hibberdine, C. B. E., one of the administrative heads of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who has been in the employ of that company for nearly fifty years, died suddenly in his office today from heart failure.

Earl Cowley

London, January 16.—The death is announced of Earl Cowley.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN WINTER.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter, For people who have a tendency toward anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood take a short treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white, your eyes dull and your ears like mother of pearl. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. In this way the general health is improved, the appetite increases, the digestion is strengthened, and new ambition and energy are developed. Work becomes easier because it does not cause exhaustion.

Keep your system at its highest efficiency with Dr. Williams' pink pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Your own druggist can supply you, or you can obtain the Pills direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, post free. A very instructive booklet "Building up the Blood" will be sent to you free in response to a postcard request directed to the above address.

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LACE CURTAINS
54" wide by 3 yards long
Special price to clear
Per pair **$4.00** per pair

REMNANTS
of Muslin Cretonnes, etc., at
HALF MARKED PRICES

ENAMELINE
STOVE POLISH
9 tins for **$1.00**

NEW "GUIDE" WATCH
American Make
Special Sale Price
$1.90

MILLER'S FAMOUS BRASS POLISH
Large Size
40 cents each

CASH BOXES
9" size **$3.00**
11" size **$4.00**

CYCLE LAMPS
British Make
$1.50

CHAMOIS LEATHER RIDING GLOVES
3 pairs for **$5.00**

LADIES' PURE WOOL COMBINATIONS
Special Sale Price **$3.00** Per Suit

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WALK-OVERS PUT THE FINISHING TOUCH TO YOUR APPEARANCE

One can no more be well-dressed wearing shoddy rundown shoes than with a rusty faulty-fitting garment.

The shoes and the clothing must be in harmony. WALK-OVER shoes give that TRIM NEAT LOOK to the foot that a perfectly high-grade tailored garment gives to the figure.

WALK-OVER shoes are bristling with style and snap, and they FEEL and WEAR just as GOOD as they look.

Drop in and let us show you some of the STYLE HITS OF THE SEASON.

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HALF PRICE

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Fancy Black and Red Stair Felt,
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Fancy Stripe Matting,
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LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS
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Wonderful Value

72 x 58 inches

THIS WEEK **$1.90**

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ENAMEL SAUCEPANS
ELECTRO PLATED WARE
A SMALL LOT OF PLATES
CLEARANCE OF ODD DISHES
A SPECIAL TABLE FULL OF BIG VALUES

HALF PRICE

IN OUR LACE AND RIBBON DEPARTMENT

WOMEN'S WOLCOT NATURAL VESTS, High Neck, Short Sleeves
ODDMENTS IN SHOP-SOILED UNDERWEAR
ABOUT 100 PIECES SHOP-SOILED RIBBONS
A SMALL PARCEL OF LADIES' WOOL GOLF HOSE
100 PAIRS LADIES' EMBROIDERED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE
80 PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S RED GAITERS
40 PIECES OF HANDSOME WHITE SHOPSOILED EMBROIDERIES
200 PIECES OF FANCY LACES
100 WOOL SCARVES, GREY AND BROWN

HALF PRICE

IN OUR MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT

Boy's Jersey Suits, various sizes. White Knitted Mufflers. Green Felt Hats, good colors. Wool and Cotton Union Suits. A Parcel of Tweed Caps. Ceylon Flannel Shirts, good patterns. Boy's Sailor Suits, strong quality,

etc., etc., etc.

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REPORT CITES PROJECT FOR THE SOOCHOW CREEK

Important Needs And Plans Given In Work Prepared By Conservancy Expert

An important report dealing with the necessity for regulation of the Soochow Creek has just been issued. The report is made by Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and takes up the history, deterioration, present condition and future needs of this important waterway in comprehensive detail.

The works recommended in connection with the creek fall under two main headings, according to the report: the regulation of the creek channel for canal purposes and the deepening of the lower reaches as a harbor for the craft which now utilise it as such to overflowing.

Briefly outlined the means suggested as being possible for the regulation and improvement of the low water section of the creek would entail: the straightening and fixing of the creek to a normal course by means of cut-offs and training works; extension of the Public Garden bund line, helping to train and stabilise the channel there; dredging of narrows, bars and shallow "crossings," and the continual dredging of the lower reaches in order to afford harbor space.

The cut-offs tentatively suggested include one from Robinson Road to the first bend above the western boundary of the Settlement and a 1,250-foot cut-off at St. John's College. The first of these would cost Tls. 500,000 and the latter Tls. 100,000. An optimum cut off from Jessfield to Markhan Road is cited as one which would be very beneficial to drainage and navigation but which is prohibitive owing to disturbance of the railway and other vested interests. Both the other cut-offs are also seen as being largely offset by the expense and inconvenience to vested interests, though the St. John's cut-off is regarded as possible, provided reasonable land arrangements could be made with the college.

Summarising the project Mr. von Heidenstam says that the expositions and estimates show that without funds to the extent of Tls. 110,000 the first year and some Tls. 60,000 every following year, no rational scheme of improvement can be inaugurated. With this expenditure some really useful dredging and regulative works in the lower eight miles can be expected.

It is suggested that the yearly running expenses might be secured by the Municipal Council, Whangpoo Conservancy and Local Chinese authorities contributing Tls. 20,000 each. The Conservancy Board, in virtue of its present activities, organisation, staff and workshops and its experience is cited as being best fitted as the executive body for such a regulation scheme.

News Brevities

The head office of the China Import and Export Lumber Co. Ltd., will be moved to 80 Yangtszepoo Road Monday.

• • •

Northern papers announce the engagement of Lieutenant Edwin S. Easley, U. S. A., stationed at Tientsin with the 15th. Infantry, and Miss W. F. Kahler, daughter of the late Mr. W. F. Kahler of Tientsin.

• • •

Miss Myra B. Olive of Soochow will sing at the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel this afternoon.

• • •

The French flight officers who arrived in Japan recently will be received in audience shortly by H. I. M. the Emperor. The period of their stay in Japan has been extended to four months.

• • •

The American Association of North China, whilst not being in a position to make a money grant to the new American Grammar and High School to be started in Peking, passed the following resolution: "Resolved that we recommend to the American houses in Peking that they co-operate in developing a strong American Grammar and High School in Peking in order to provide for the increasing number of American children."

• • •

A pair of handsome calendars, one serving the double purpose of a letter or memoranda rack, have been received from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. Artistic poster calendars have also been received from the N.Y.K. and the Japan-China Steamship Co., Ltd.

• • •

Among the passengers who left Shanghai yesterday on the French s.s. Sphinx was Mrs. C. D. Jackson, who is joining her husband at Singapore en route to England. Mrs. Jackson hopes to meet her brother, Captain Llewellyn Jones, who is now in England after his eighteen months' imprisonment in Germany.

• • •

Four men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of committing an armed robbery in Wayside and were remanded in custody for a week.

• • •

Shareholders of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., will meet February 10 at 4 p.m. at 10 Canton Road.

L'Ami Fritz

There was a repeat performance of "L'Ami Fritz" by the French A. D. C. at the Lyceum Theater last night. The audience was small and the theater was inadequately heated. Nevertheless, the quiet little comedy was so charmingly presented that there was a constant ripple of laughter running through the audience punctuated at times by very hearty and well-earned applause.

Predicts Labor Union Organisation In Japan

San Francisco, January 17.—Mr. Bunji Suzuki, known as the "Samuel Gompers of Japan," arrived here en route for the international labor conference at Paris. He said:

"I expect to meet Mr. Gompers at Paris when we will discuss labor matters in so far as concerns relations between the workers of the United States and Japan. Eventually we shall doubtless have unionisation for the Japanese."

ANCIENT WORKS OF CHINA STUDIED BY CLUB WOMEN

Bridges, Canals And Great Wall Are Topics Of Instructive Talks

"The Ancient Engineering Works of China" formed the subject for study by the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at the meeting held Thursday afternoon, proving to be a topic of absorbing interest to all in attendance.

The Great Wall, one of the seven wonders of the world, was the topic of an interesting talk by Mrs. Fonley and Mrs. Wilbur gave a description of the canal system of China which proved very entertaining and showed evidences of much careful preparation.

Mr. A. Q. Adamson gave an illustrated talk on the "Bridges of China," exhibiting a series of drawings showing the various constructions and a number of fine photographs and transparencies of some famous spans. A large number of photographs of bridges, the Great Wall and the Grand Canal gave added instructive value and interest to the program.

MAIL IN TOMORROW

Mail from the United States will arrive on the Atsuta Maru, which is expected to dock before noon tomorrow. The next mail to the United States will go on the Siberia Maru Wednesday.

Cargo Steamer Arriving

The Caddopeck, United States Shipping Board cargo steamer operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will arrive at Shanghai early Monday morning with 2,000 tons of cargo for this port. The Caddopeck is commanded by Captain A. L. Cottle, on his first voyage to the Pacific since war was declared. He has been master of steamers sailing across the Atlantic and has had several brushes with German submarine. The steamer left San Francisco December 24 and, after discharging cargo here, will proceed to Manila via Hongkong.

Ecuador Sails Feb. 1

The Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, bound for San Francisco, will leave Hongkong Wednesday and will sail from Shanghai February first.

MR. HARVEY GOES TO INDIA

The local staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York presented Mr. J. W. A. Harvey, who left for Bombay yesterday to take a position in the accounting department of the Standard Oil, with a leather traveling trunk and a pearl scarf pin. Mr. Harvey, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Harvey, has been employed in Shanghai by the Standard Oil Company since 1910. He is a member of Saltoun Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and is a well known sportsman

War's Lights And Shadows As Seen From Ekaterinberg

By Dwight K. Grady
(*Staff Correspondence*)

Ekaterinberg, four hours from the Front, December 8.—War is not here but it is close. All the tragedies and brutalities of battle, the terror of long cold nights of waiting and the reckless abandon of the fray are portrayed by men who have experienced the heartshakings and thrills and come behind the lines for a short period in rest billets. More significant are the sanitary trains bringing in their wounded and rushing back to be in time for the "next load." The snow covered streets are thronged with Russian and Czech soldiers and squads at drill are to be seen on every hand. No one needs be told that there is a war on somewhere in the vicinity.

Incidents amusing, though in most cases presenting a tragic side, are related with much gusto by the soldiers. If the story now being told about a certain Y.M.C.A. secretary who was surrounded by a raiding party of Bolsheviki can be believed in all its details, the present holder of the world's record for the marathon run would do well to go into intensive training.

A band of 100 Bolsheviki passing through a rift in the line—and there are many of them on this front—surprised an encampment of Czech troops by opening fire with machine-guns. The fire was directed at the Y.M.C.A. refreshment car, which was injudiciously showing a light. The secretary in charge awoke to his danger when he saw his orderly topple over severely wounded. He decided to leave that place. In his eagerness to arrive at a destination devoid of moving bullets, he neglected to take a coat. Outside his car he found the camp in extreme confusion and nothing to ride on but an already occupied cavalry horse. He climbed aboard, however, and the driver used spurs. Their course led through a swamp and the horse came to grief astraddle a log. The combined efforts of the riders failed to pull the animal clear so the rest of the journey to safety became a footrace. They say they only ran a little while—but it is definitely known that it took the two refugees two days to walk back when they learned that the Bolsheviki had been captured and executed. All of which goes to prove the adage that a man can run some when he's scared.

In this particular raid the Bolsheviki came upon a group of seven wounded Czech soldiers lying in hospital, and bayoneted them forthwith.

In a recent advance on the southern sector along the railway, the Czechs are accredited with beating the Bolsheviki with the latter's ammunition. In capturing a certain station, the Czechs were forced to exhaust all their bullets on the Bolsheviki. In order to effect a junction with the main force of the Czechs, however, it was necessary for the victorious party to proceed along the railway and through the Bolshevik territory for several versts. Accordingly they wired to a station farther along the line of march and requested that the Bolsheviki send them ammunition. In due time the shipment came through and the advance continued. This plan succeeded twice, and when the Bolsheviki discovered it they were lodged in Czech prison camps. All of which recalls to mind the fact that the Bolsheviki want the job of piloting the Russian ship of State.

Now that the war in Europe is a thing of the past and every man and his wife are arranging the peace terms to their own satisfaction, the Czechs are growing eager for a visit to Bohemia and the homes so long deserted. While their morale is still admirable they are all planning for the homecoming.

General Steffanic, the vice-president of the Czecho-Slovak nation, however, is now on the front, and the actual movement of the troops will be decided by him and his staff. To date he has not officially proclaimed any policy.

Aside from its importance as a war base, Ekaterinberg claims the distinction of harboring the Ex-Tsar during his last hours. The building in which he was housed is now used by General Gaida as his headquarters, and there seem to be many traces of the place having contained a royal presence. The most concrete of these is seen from the street. It is a window heavily barred.

There must be at least a thousand versions of the Tsar's exit from this vale of tears, and the conclusion that the listener arrives at after hearing most of them is that the Tsar is still living, or at least that he ought to be. He'd be interested to hear the details of his exit. The stories vary in detail, from an account by His Imperial Majesty's guard, who claims to have beaten the Romanoff to death with his bare hands, to one that insists that two men held the Tsar on his feet, and forced him to face the carbines from which he was cringing in abject terror. Bullet holes in the walls of a cellar room in the building in which Nicholas was supposed to have spent his latter hours give rise to the story that he was executed there. And now that the lake here is frozen over with a foot of ice, there are some who advance the story that he was shot and thrown into the lake. Mister Aesop, who wrote the fables, would greatly enjoy a visit to Ekaterinberg.

American Export Monthly

That importers who take goods ordered and indent conservatively and regularly as their requirements demand, thus keeping up their stocks, will decidedly benefit over those who cancel and refrain from ordering until their stocks are depleted, is the opinion expressed by Mr. William Harris Douglas, President of Arkell and Douglas, Inc. in the American Export Monthly, the firm's publication. Mr. Douglas scores merchants in countries at a distance from the United States for timidity and cites instances of importers re-ordering, at a tremendous advance in prices, goods previously ordered and cancelled. The journal contains much other material of interest to business men.

CHINESE 'GENRO' PROPOSED

The organisation of a Council of Elders is the latest suggestion of Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, for the speedy conclusion of internal peace, according to a Peking telegram last night. The suggestion is that all unsettled questions at the coming peace conference may be referred to this new body, which will include such men as Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui, Lu Yung-ting and Tsen Chun-hsuan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They believe that all questions when jointly decided by these statesmen will not be disputed.

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EDUCATORS WILL MEET FOR THREE DAYS' SESSION

East China Educational Association Will Begin Meetings Here Tuesday Morning

The sixth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association will begin in Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, on Tuesday morning, the session continuing until Thursday noon. A number of interesting questions will be discussed and all interested in education are invited to attend the meetings and join the Association.

The program for the session follows:

Tuesday January 28

9:30 a.m. Devotional Exercises.
10:00 Government Recognition of Middle Schools ..... Mr. H. S. Redfern
10:15 How to Standardise the Middle School Curriculum.. F. C. Wilcox
10:40 Report of Committee on Course of Study..... Dr. Fong F. Sec
11:00 Discussion of Middle School Curriculum.
11:30 Recommendation of Advisory Council of C.C.E.A.
11:45 Business.

Tuesday Afternoon: Religious Education

2:00 p.m. Reports of Committee on Religious Education.
(a) Text Book Section ..... Miss Robinson
(b) Psychology Section ..... Prof. J. B. Webster
(c) Expressional Activities..... Mr. J. H. Geldart
Plans for the future..... Rev. H. W. Luce

Tuesday Evening 8:15

Concert with an interval for Social Intercourse.

Wednesday January 29

9:00 a.m. Devotional Exercises.
9:30 Business, including reports of committees.
10:00 The Place of Agricultural Education in Middle and Lower Schools ..... Prof. J. H. Reisner
10:45 The Social Relations of Men and Women Students..... Dr. Isabel Hamilton
10:15 What can a Principal do to Develop Initiative and Enthusiasm in the Teaching Force...A Discussion led by Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek

Wednesday Afternoon: Sectional Meetings

College Science Teachers..... Prof. A. W. March (Hangchow) Chairman
General Topic: Increased Efficiency. Each paper to be followed by a discussion.
2:00 An Investigation of the Methods Used in Teaching a General Course in Botany to Chinese Student..... Prof. W. M. Porterfield (St. John's)
2:30 The Content of Biology Courses in China..... Prof. Cora D. Reeves (Ginling)
3:00 Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Biology....Prof. Nelson S. Chan (Shanghai Baptist)
3:30 Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Chemistry ..... Miss Elizabeth Claiborne (McTyeire)
4:00 Summary and Conclusions on the general Topic..... Prof. March

Middle School Section..... Rev. B. L. Ancell D.D., Chairman
Four twenty-minute papers, each followed by 20 minutes of discussion.
2:00 Age and Other Qualifications for Entrance..... Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson, B.A.
2:40 Fees, in Relation to Self Support ..... Prof. J. R. Norton, B.A.
3:20 Some Problems of Administration ..... Prof. R. P. Montgomery, B.A.
4:00 An Ideal Sunday Program.. Rev. D. W. Richardson, B.D
Kindergarten and Primary Section.....Miss Kate B. Hackney Chairman

A report from the educational meeting of the Kiangsu Normal Schools, and some of the methods that are being tried out in the Demonstration Schools connected with these Normal Schools...Mr. Tsen Hyok-zung
Keeping Pace
Miss S. Catharine Bryan.

Wednesday Evening 8:15

Education by Moving Pictures: A Popular Lecture by S. E. Hening of the Y.M.C.A.

Thursday Morning Session Only

9:00 Devotional Exercises.
9:30 Reports of Committees and Miscellaneous Business.
10:30 School Records: A Report by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston
11:00 Measuring Results in School Work.....Prof. E. J. Anderson

SWISS LOOK TO WILSON

Would Lay Before Him Their Plea For An Outlet To Sea

Geneva, December 20.—Gustave Ador, President-elect of Switzerland, said today, while discussing the possibility of President Wilson visiting this country:

"If Mr. Wilson does us the great honor to visit Switzerland, as we greatly desire, we would be glad to lay before him the economic condition of our country. Switzerland desires that a just and equitable peace be secured on the basic principles proclaimed by President Wilson. Wishing to be politically and economically independent, she therefore hopes that free access to the sea be guaranteed her. England and America know too well our position amid the great Powers of Europe, with whom we must be able to exchange our products, not to realise the requirements of our industries, which have no raw materials at their command.

"If President Wilson comes here we would be able to express our gratitude for all the sympathy he has shown us. We would ask him to defend the rights of neutrals at the Peace Conference. He knows that our democracy, inspired by the same ideals as is the American nation, is desirous of being able to work freely without being subjected to any control prejudicial to its sovereignty."

Zimro Sextet

The attendance at the last of the Zimro sextet's concerts was not as good as these players deserve. Perhaps the supply of chamber music in the last few months has outrun the demand.

Those who were present enjoyed the playing thoroughly, it seemed. The Borodin Quartet No. 2 in D major is a clever work on modern lines. The players gave a clean-cut reading of the work and made it sound much easier than it really is. The Nocturne (3rd movement) was a beautifully played duet for 'cello and first violin, and with the scherzo shared the honors as "popular" movements.

Mr. Beilelson played a clarinet solo from Tschaikovski's ballet "Swans' Lake" and as an encore one of the same composer's "Months" (piano pieces).

The second half of the program was occupied completely with Tchaikovsk-'s great trio op. 50. "to the memory of a great artist." This work was played some time ago by another trio.

On further hearing the trio gains greatly in interest. All three movements were played with strongly marked individuality. The set of variations offer a lighter relief to the sombe theme insisting as so much Tschaikovski does on irreparable tragedy and loss.

Criticism in any way of the Zimro playing would seem ungracious. The sextet is a combination of players of a unique standard and we can only hope they may revisit Shanghai for a further series of chamber music.

R. B. Hurry.

THREE ESSENTIALS IN RUSSIAN AID

One Is That America Should Take Over The Railroad, Says Siberian Veteran

Tokio, January 10.—One of the most recent arrivals from Vladivostok is Mr. George H. Storck, who for the past twenty years has been doing an importing and exporting business w.t. Russia. He comes out of Siberia with three very strong impressions, which he crystalised into a message for the public in an interview with a Japan Advertiser representative yesterday.

The first is that America should control the railway in Siberia.

"The key to the tragic condition of Russia is the lack of transportation. Vladivostok is gutted with goods sent there for distribution throughout Siberia, but there are no transportation facilities. If America wishes to help Russia, she must take over the railway, rehabilitate it and operate it.

"Traveling on the few trains that do run is like traveling on a cattle train. For two days from Vladivostok to Harbin I could not lie down; I had to stand, packed in a car, with Chinese. There are but a few cars now and they are badly run down. According to several railway experts with whom I spoke, it would take at least a year to restore the railway to its former condition, even though America had full control of it."

Troops Must Stay

The second is that the impression he brought away is that the troops must on no account be withdrawn from Siberia.

"We should not only keep the troops we have there, but we should send more. Bolsheviki are still in Siberia; they are kept quiet only by the presence of the foreign troops. The moment these troops are withdrawn the Bolsheviki will start killing, as they did before. I heard a man tell how he had seen Bolsheviki shoot up an entire village—killing 1,500 of the better people. If they were in great a hurry to rob a woman, they would chop off her arm or hand for the jewels on them. Later, many of them were found with arms and hands sticking out of their pockets. The Czechs have photographs of these atrocities.

Murderers And Thieves

"This same element is at present in Siberia. Most of them are criminals, murderers and thieves who were serving sentences in Siberia, when the first revolution set them at liberty. They are brutes, pure and simple. They cannot be improved. They should be exterminated as they are the curse of Siberia today. They are kept in check only by the troops. Withdraw the troops and you release wholesale murder."

The third suggestion that Mr. Storck made is that the people of America should be warned against rushing to Siberia, believing it a second Klondike.

Not An Eldorado

"When I was in America I heard of thousands of people who under the impression that Siberia was like the Klondike. They were rushing there with the idea of getting rich quick. Russia is not a Klondike. The real facts are that there is only about four or five million of real Russian people who might constitute a market for foreign goods and of these, 90 percent are too poor to be buyers of foreign goods to any extent. The rest of the population is made up of natives who supply their simple needs themselves. Those who have gone into Siberia to establish business are coming out again. There is absolutely no import or export business there, except for the troops.

"And Siberia is no place for the poor man. Vladivostok is overcrowded with people, with refugees who have escaped from Bolshevik terror. This makes the living conditions difficult beyond imagination. For a small room, such as could be rented in America for about $2 a week—a room that might be found in the slums of a city—the charge in Vladivostok is 700 roubles a month—or about $70, and it is difficult to get it even at that price. I had to sleep on the floor of the hotel for the three nights I was there. There were 40,000 refugees in the city from different parts of Russia who could get no farther than Vladivostok.

American Agitators

"Another thing that is harming Russia is the return of anarchists from America, who make speeches from the car windows, telling the people that there is no liberty in America but that they will teach the Russians what real liberty is.

"What Russia needs," said Mr. Storck, "is first, a rehabilitated railway, then, substantial help, not talk and then, schools and educations." The Bolsheviki burned many of the schools, declaring that they were good only for the bourgeoisie, not for them.

"I do not wish to convey the impression that Siberia is in disorder. It is really under good organisation due to the Koltchak Government and the troops, but if the troops were withdrawn, anarchy would be let loose."

'Watch On The Rhine' Unpopular In Berlin

Englishman Who Was Reproved There For Singing It Said: 'We Are Keeping It Now'

London, December 10, (Correspondence of Associated Press).—According to a returned British prisoner who was at liberty in Berlin during the revolution there, "Deutschland Ueber Alles," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and similar patriotic songs are just now highly unpopular in the German capital.

Three English civilians who had celebrated the signing of the armistice were coming along the Unter den Linden singing "The Watch on the Rhine" when they were stopped by German soldiers, who said that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for singing such rubbish.

"I come from the Rhine," one of the soldiers remarked. "You go down there and try to keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it."

"But we are English," one of the civilians replied.

"What!" exclaimed the astonished soldier. "Then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine?'"

"Well," grinned the Englishman, "you see, we are keeping it now."

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THE INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "THE NAUTILUS FIRE" WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT THESE REMARKABLE FIRES. STOCKED BY

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You know the ineffable sweetness of such an experience—don't you? Years back, perhaps—and now the birds are gone, the violets are dead, even the old garden has fallen into decay. But—there is left to you the unfailing joy of living it over each time a breath of these perfect preparations drifts into your world.

Only the matchless skill born of long experience could produce these perfect fragrances, compounded of tender petals, the dew and the soft night wind. Try it for your own pleasure. You'll never again be without it.

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TWO IRISH CONSTABLES ARE KILLED BY ROBBERS

Masked Men Fire, Strip Bodies Of Rifles And Drive Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—Two constables were escorting a cart containing gelignit in Tipperary when they were shot dead by some masked men, who leaped a fence, shouted 'Hands' up, fired, stripped the bodies of their rifles and ammunition and drove off. The cart has disappeared.

GERMAN TRADE METHODS

Some Of The Ways In Which They Are Applied To Denmark

Washington, December 22.—Industrial Germany is not the corpse that some of the leading German business men would like to have the world believe. Neither have the men interested in German trade abandoned the practices which distinguished that country in the conduct of commerce and war. Proof of this is seen in some notes on German-Danish trade that are contained in the reports published by the Department of Commerce.

It is shown, for instance, that the practice quite generally followed by the Germans in quoting prices of goods for export from Germany to Denmark consists, in the case of manufactured goods which the Danes are also making, of quoting the prices in marks at the prevailing rate of exchange, which at the present rate for the mark makes the price relatively low when translated into Danish crowns. This practice puts both foreign—other than German—and domestic competition at a disadvantage. On the other hand, when Germans quote prices on raw materials or partly manufactured goods, especially those which enter into goods that will compete with German products, the prices are quoted in marks, with the exchange to be payable at the ante-war rate. The advantage of this policy to the Germans is obvious.

Another illustration of the German disposition toward Danish industry is in relation to the exportation of tanning machinery to Denmark. Germany will not furnish this machinery to increase Danish production of leather. If old machinery is worn out or is incapable of being used, the Germans will replace it with machinery of exactly the same capacity, but not more, and they will not furnish machinery for the establishment of a new plant or the enlargement of an old one. The reason for this policy is said to be not easily apparent. By furnishing machinery for replacement purposes they doubtless expect, the report says, to prevent their machinery being superseded by that from other countries. By refusing to furnish more than this they may hope to influence the quantity of hides exported to Germany on account of a lack of tanning facilities in Denmark.

German firms are also shipping to Denmark zinc plates used in lithographing and similar work, and are supplying the demand and making shipment with reasonable promptness after the placing of the orders. However, they are supplying these plates only in the finished state, already cut and polished and ready for etching. Efforts to have Germany supply the zinc, in order that the plates might be made in Denmark, have failed. The German plates are quoted about 500 percent above prewar figures, and must be paid for in advance.

Before the war German merchants had great advantages over American exporters in dealing with Denmark because the long credits given by the Germans contrasted with the cash selling basis of the Americans, particularly in view of the limited capital of the average Danish merchant at that time. With the increased capital of the Danish importers and banks that has grown out of the war, however, it is thought that the long terms of the Germans will be less of a factor in the future in obtaining business than formerly was the case, especially in view of the fact that the Germans themselves are requiring cash payments.

One plan for handling American goods for which cash must be paid has been suggested, according to the report, and where tried has been found to work satisfactorily. The local merchant orders the goods he wants from this country, and on arrival in Denmark they are stored in the free port of Copenhagen, and storage or warehouse receipts are issued covering them. These receipts are then used as a basis for credit at the banks, where funds are obtained to pay for the goods.

PRESIDENT THANKS SWEDEN

Assures Parliament Of His Confidence In A Just Peace

Stockholm, December 20.—A message from President Wilson was read in both Chambers of the Swedish Parliament today. It was as follows:

"I have received with the greatest satisfaction the message which the two Chambers of the Swedish Riksdag were generous enough to send me and I accept it as a most welcome expression of the confidence of the Chambers. I hope and believe that by common council a peace worthy of the aspiration of the people of Europe can and will be secured, and I shall with pleasure and pride do all I can to promote it."

Y.W.C.A. Convention Opens At Sungkiang

First Of Sessions To Continue Ten Days Held Yesterday

The triennial convention of Young Women's Christian Association secretaries of China started at Sungkiang yesterday afternoon, with nearly a hundred delegates from ten cities in China attending. The secretaries left Shanghai yesterday morning, the convention opening at three o'clock in the afternoon when separate commission meetings were held. The opening meeting of the entire convention was at seven o'clock last night.

At the morning service today Dr. W. P. Chen will deliver the address and in the afternoon Mr. W. B. Burke will talk. At the evening session the first lecture on "Basis" will be given by Mr. J. Leighton Stuart, who is to deliver a series of talks on the subject during the convention.

Bible classes start tomorrow. At the morning gathering, in addition to Mr. Stuart, Misses Helen Harsfaw, Edith Wells, Janes S. Ward and Fan Yu-jung are to speak.

Miss Harriet M. Smith will read the report of the Student Commission tomorrow afternoon, Miss Janes S. Ward will deliver a lecture on "Relationships to Current Movements" and Mr. Stuart will give his third talk on "Basis."

The convention will close February 3.

Today's Concert Program

At the orchestra concert in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 4:30 the following program, in which the Moscow Trio will take part, will be given:

1. Overture—Mignon ..... Thomas.
2. Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello ..... Arensky.
   (a) Allegro moderato
   (b) Scherzo
   (c) Elegia
   (d) Finale—Allegro non troppo
   (The Moscow Trio)
3. Selection—Manon ..... Massenet.
4. Danse Piemontese .....Sinigaglia.
5. (a) Morning .....Mel. Bonis.
   (b) Evening ..... " "
   (The Moscow Trio)
6. Ballet—Sylvia ..... Delibes.
   (a) Prelude—Les Chasseresses
   (b) Intermezzo et Vales Lente
   (c) Pizzicafi
   (d) Cortege de Bacchus

A. DE KRYGER, Conductor-in-Charge.

FAMOUS PARIS FORTS WILL BE TORN DOWN

Must Go In Order To Permit Expected Expansion Of City

American Wireless To American Legation, Peking

Lyons, January 20.—Preliminary surveys commenced on Monday of the fortifications surrounding Paris preparatory to razing the masonry and walls. In following the military establishment and turning over the property to the city for sale, the revenue will be used towards paying off war costs. The elimination of the fortifications will permit of the natural expansion of the Capital, and it is believed will result in enormously increasing the population within ten years, which has been cramped hitherto owing to lack of room.

JEWISH POGROMS VERIFIED

American Wireless To American Legation, Peking

Lyons, January 20.—Galician and Polish Jewish refugees here verify the terrible massacres of seven hundred persons in a synagogue.

MARINE ENGINEERS' DANCE

The Marine Engineers' Institute celebration dance was held at the Masonic Hall last night, 300 people attending and enjoying the long order of dances. The Municipal Band furnished music for the eighteen numbers, which included old-fashioned and modern dances.

The hall was decorated with clusters of Allied flags, the propeller of the Institute, call flags and greenery.

The following were in charge of the affair: General Committee—President, W. T. Bisset; Vice-President, Wm. Murdoch; M. B. Anderson, W. S. Campbell, P. B. Critchley, Fraser Ferrier, D. Macdonald, H. G. Mackenzie, Geo. McMurdo, G. G. Patterson, John Ross, Arch. Sinclair, Wm. Smith and Wm. Thomson.

Dance Committee—M. B. Anderson, convener; W. T. Bisset, W. S. Campbell, P. B. Critchley, H. G. Mackenzie, Wm. Smith, A. Sinclair and B. Anderson, M.C.

Stewards—G. S. Anderson, A. L. Blechynden, Geo. Ewart, R. K. Hamilton, J. B. Johns, E. E. Lever, A. M. McGregor, Alex. McGregor, R. R. McKendrick, J. Prentice, P. H. Robinson, Thos. Sands, Louis Smith and G. B. Stormes; Wm. Milner, secretary.

Subscriptions Close For British Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The subscriptions to the issue of National War Bonds, which closed on the 18th, exceeded £1,600 millions.

MADAME LEBAUDY FREED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Meneola, Texas, January 21.—A grand jury has refused to indict Madame Lebaudy for the murder of her husband, the "ex-Emperor of the Sahara."

PARIS BOURSE FIRM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—The Bourse is fairly firm, interest centering on the Russian markets.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report states that there is nothing specially interesting. The local trade demand continues fairly good. The Shanghai rate is unchanged.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange; Paris-London cheques 26.00

War Loans:
- 3 percent 63.10
- 4 percent 1917 ..... 75.00

Liberty Loans:
- 4 percent 1918 ..... 74.80
- 5 percent 93.00

They Starve—and Wonder

AMONG all the nations battling for the great cause of humanity, none have suffered more terribly than our gallant ally Belgium. Throughout the four long years during which their country has been overrun and wantonly devastated by the enemy, the plight of her people—men, women and children—has been almost indescribable.

No words can ever express the gratitude the world owes to that brave race, who in 1914, when the whole of civilisation was at stake, were the first to hurl themselves fearlessly into the breach, and by so doing lost everything save their soul.

The Children of Belgium need immediate assistance

One of the greatest anxieties throughout these terrible days is the welfare of the young children of Belgium. To keep them from literal starvation the "Working Men's Belgian Fund" were appointed delegates to a children's fund under the presidency of H.S.H. Princess A. de Ligne. This branch sends sick and debilitated children from Belgium to various Hostels established by the Fund in Holland, where they are fed, clothed and medically cared for until restored to health.

To carry on this most necessary work, funds are urgently needed, and all subscriptions and donations will be most gratefully received. Remittances should be addressed to

THE BELGIAN CHILDREN FUND,
c/o H.E. Mr. PAUL MAY, Belgian Acting Consul-General,
PEKIN.

or to the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund at its Head Offices,
32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1., England.

Working under the Patronage of H.E. the Belgian Minister, Em. Vandervelde, and registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.

BEEMAN'S

ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM

Spearmint Flavor

"Didn't sleep well last night? Tossed about from one side of the bed to the other, and heard the clock strike every hour, eh?

And you say that you ate a very heavy meal before you went to bed.

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The Operations Of The British Army In France

August To October, 1918

By Major-General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B.

(*British Official*)

The victory of the Second Battle of Marne marks the turning point in the fortunes of the Allies in the world war. In that battle, British troops took no mean part. It was a British reinforcement which strengthened Mangin to the south of Soissons, after the first impetus of his great counter-attack of July 18 had died down, and enabled him to turn the line of the Upper Ourcq, upon which the Germans intended to stand. It was this effort of Mangin's, combined with the pressure of Degoutte's army on its right, which compelled the Germans to retreat behind the Aisne and the Vesle. British troops were also engaged with General Berthelot's army on the Montagne de Rheims front where, in some of the hardest fighting of the battle, they contributed to the enemy's defeat by allowing him no leisure to straighten out the confusion caused by Mangin's blow at the German communications passing through Soissons. These were, however, the operations of detachments from the main British army, and it is of the work of the latter, directly under the orders of Sir Douglas Haig, that I now wish to speak.

Foch's great victory had completely deranged Ludendorff's offensive plans, and had removed all danger from Paris. But it had not been sufficient to regain the initiative for the Allies altogether, and there is evidence that Ludendorff had other plans in mind for restoring the situation in Germany's favor. The German losses in the Second Battle of the Marne had been very heavy, and Ludendorff's first need was to reconstitute a strong reserve. There are indications that his plan for the great advance upon Paris comprised not only a movement astride the Marne directed against Paris from the northeast, but that he had intended that, when this movement was fully developed and the Allied reserves had been drawn into the battle, a further movement should be made by the armies of von Hutier and von Marwitz from the Montdidier salient, so as to come down upon Paris from the north. When the main German offensive which began on July 15 was defeated this secondary operation ceased to have any value, and it was also clear that an offensive in Flanders directed against Calais was for the time being out of the question. It appears therefore that Ludendorff decided early in August to economise troops for the benefit of this general reserve by withdrawing, in his own way and in his own time, both from the Montdidier salient and from the salient which he had created in Flanders in his offensive of April, 1918. This plan was divined by Marshal Foch and it fell to the British army to upset it, and to complete the work begun at the Second Battle of the Marne.

The German withdrawal behind the Aisne and the Vesle came to an end on August 7. By this withdrawal they had very materially shortened their front and established themselves in positions of great strength. To have continued hammering at the front would almost certainly have involved the Allies in a protracted battle in which progress would have been slow and the losses very heavy. The offensive was therefore transferred to another part of the front, and on August 18 Sir Douglas Haig attacked the Montdidier salient with the Fourth British Army under Sir Henry Rawlinson, and the First French Army under General Debenez. Most elaborate precautions were taken to ensure that this blow should be a surprise. Preparations for an attack on the Albert front were somewhat ostentatiously made, and a number of minor operations designed to improve our line for attacking purposes were carried out. The troops who were to take part in the attack south of the Somme were kept in complete ignorance till the last moment of what was intended, and steps were even taken to deceive the reserves which were brought up at the last moment as to what was intended.

None of these measures to ensure surprise would have been possible had not the plan of attack been fundamentally different from that of almost all other offensives which the British army had undertaken on the Western front during the war. The battle of August 8 therefore marked a great development in British tactics.

The battle of Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, was a tactical experiment. In the earlier part of that year Joffre had attempted, notably in Champagne, to wear down the enemy's resistance by continually nibbling at his front, but this process under the conditions of trench warfare had proved too slow, and the enemy was always able to bring up reserves in time to prevent the progress of the French from becoming dangerous. In fact it became evident that, in this form of attack, the strain upon the assailant was as great or even greater than upon the defender, and that it was likely to lead as much to the exhaustion of the Allies as of the enemy. At Neuve Chapelle the experiment was tried of secretly concentrating a number of guns upon the enemy's front, and of attacking by means of an intense bombardment followed by an infantry assault. At that time the British army was numerically weak, and the experiment was made upon quite a small scale, but the results were held to be sufficiently promising to warrant an elaboration of this method of attack; more especially as the ever increasing output of the Allied munition factories provided them with a great reinforcement in artillery and assured them an ample supply of high explosive shell.

General Joffre's great offensive in Champagne in 1915 and the simultaneous offensive by the Franco-British armies in Artois against Vimy and Loos were then a great development of the Neuve Chapelle experiment. The principle of these attacks was that the enemy's defences should be reached by a prolonged and intensive bombardment, and that the infantry should then pour through to the assault. As I have said the attack at Neuve Chapelle was on a small scale, and therefore there was no great difficulty in securing a certain measure of surprise, but the case was entirely different when the front of attack was greatly increased and it became necessary to get a great mass of artillery into position, to provide for the accumulation of vast stores of ammunition, and to allow each battery to register its targets before the day of attack.

In these circumstances surprise was out of the question, and the enemy warned of what was intended had his reserves in readiness.

The whole difficulty in the attack by bombardment, followed by an infantry assault, lay in getting the attacking infantry forward in good order to meet the enemy's reserves, and this difficulty proved to be insuperable. The enemy was always able to keep his reserves out of range of the attacking guns, and to bring them up in time to meet the attacking infantry when the latter were in the confusion which is inevitable in the later stages of a great assault. In fact the difficulty proved to be, not to break through the enemy's defenses however elaborate, for they were effectively destroyed by the bombardment, but to defeat the enemy's reserves after the first system of defense had been penetrated. From 1915 until November 1917 the efforts of the Allies were directed to solving this problem, and this period of the war may be aptly termed the artillery period. Throughout it the methods of artillery attack were continually developed as the power, range and number of the guns increased, and the supplies of shell grew.

The barrage system was next invented and perfected. At first the barrage was stationary and was used mainly by the attacker to screen an objective from counter-attack, or to cover an exposed flank, and by the defender to bar the way to the infantry advance. Then the creeping barrage was invented and developed, and became a means of covering the advance of the attacking infantry and of neutralising their most deadly enemy, the machine-gun. With the development of the creeping barrage came a change in offensive tactics. The infantry assault was abandoned, that is to say the attempt to get the infantry through in one great rush, and in place of it came the attack with limited objectives. It is not too much to say that during this period the artillery gained the ground from the enemy and the infantry made good the ground won and secured it against counter-attack. This form of attack was almost always successful but on a limited scale. The power of the Allied artillery and the perfection of the arrangements for the barrage made attack with a limited objective almost irresistible within the range of the guns. But the range of the guns being limited the amount of ground gained in any one attack could not be sufficient to effect any material change in the strategical situation. Perhaps the most perfect instance of this form of attack is the capture of the Messines Ridge by the British army in June, 1917, when the tactical advantages won were considerable, and the losses comparatively light.

When the attempt was made to get greater results from the attack with limited objectives, by repeating the same methods on the same front for a considerable period, the difficulties began to be apparent. The more powerful was the bombardment the more complete was the destruction within the zone of attack, and when all roads and railways had been destroyed the difficulty of getting the guns forward quickly to new positions and of keeping the infantry supplied with food and ammunition proved to be very great.

The enemy increased the difficulty of obtaining any substantial victory by these methods when he adopted what is called the elastic system of defense. He established on his immediate front a zone, often of considerable depth, held lightly by what may be termed battle outposts furnished with a high proportion of machine-guns which found admirable cover in the shell craters with which the battlefield was fitted. The attack with a limited objective then had a great effect in wearing down the enemy's power of resistance and inflicted upon him losses which were in most cases more severe than those suffered by the assailant, but it failed to gain any strategical results, because surprise was out of the question and the enemy by putting in fresh reserves was always able sooner or later to bring the attack to a standstill. It became evident that, despite its great increase in range and power, artillery was not, any more than in the past, capable of being the chief means of obtaining decisive results in battle, and that infantry remained the predominant arm. It also became clear that surprise was a necessary factor so long as the enemy had ample reserves at his disposal, if the infantry were to gain considerable results before the enemy's reserves reached the battlefield. The difficulty was how to get the infantry through the barrier formed by the enemy's elaborate fortifications without disclosing the intentions of the attacker.

In November, 1917, a new experiment was tried by the British army at Cambrai. The long bombardment which had hitherto always given the enemy warning of the intention to attack was abolished. Instead there was a very short bombardment directed mainly against the enemy's artillery and the way for the infantry advance was prepared by a mass of tanks which cleared roads through the enemy's wire entanglements and overcame his machine-gun. This experiment was in its initial stages completely successful but unfortunately the British army had been considerably exhausted by the protracted fighting in Flanders which had preceded the battle of Cambrai, and had had to detach large reinforcements to help the Italian army. It had not therefore sufficient force to complete and confirm the initial success and the enemy gained back by counter-attack a good part of the ground won. But just as the experiment at Neuve Chapelle in 1915 was developed so the experiment at Cambrai in 1917 was studied and improved upon and appeared to furnish the key to the problem of how to obtain surprise in trench warfare.

The attack on August 8, 1918, was delivered on a front of about 30 miles from Montdidier to the north of the Somme, the axis of the main attack being the Amiens-Chaulnes railway. On the British front it was made by four corps, one British corps attacking north of the Somme, while one British, the Australian and the Canadian corps, attacked south of the river. On the British right the front of battle was extended by General Debenez's army. As at Cambrai the battle opened with a very short bombardment followed by the advance of a large number of tanks. The design of the British tank had been greatly improved and on this occasion the success which it achieved was very great. The ground proved to be eminently suitable for tank tactics, consisting as it does of open rolling agricultural land with a few woods and enclosures. The weather was very favorable and a thick morning mist greatly facilitated surprise which south of the Somme was complete.

Some tanks penetrated on the first day of the attack as far as eleven miles inside the enemy's lines, creating disorder and panic in his ranks, a work which was greatly helped by a number of low-flying aeroplanes, which fired into the masses of the enemy's transport and caused blocks on the roads by which the Germans were trying to withdraw. The attack north of the Somme met with stubborn resistance, and here the enemy appears to have been on the alert, doubtless as a consequence of the operations which had taken place about Albert. Little material progress was therefore made in this quarter, but this was not a matter of great consequence as the Somme formed an admirable defensive flank for the main attack south of the river. There the enemy was completely overrun and our infantry advancing in the direction of Chaulnes gained ground on the first day to a depth of eight miles, while at the end of the second day of the battle our guns were established in positions which dominated the important railway junction at that place. Just as Mangin's blow on July 18, at the railways passing through Soissons paralysed the enemy's communications in the Marne salient, so Sir Douglas Haig's blow at Chaulnes paralysed the German communications in the Montdidier salient and rendered precarious his positions in front of Roye and Noyon.

On the first day of the battle the progress of General Debenez's army was not so rapid, as it had to traverse the country broken by the Avre and containing a number of positions and woods eminently suited for delaying action, but on the second day the effect of the British advance on Chaulnes became apparent and the French progress was much more rapid. The front of attack was still further extended on the right as far as the Oise, by the intervention of General Humbert's army, which drove the enemy from the important Thianscourt Plateau, and thereby obtained command of all the area between Noyon and Roye. It is unnecessary to follow in detail the fighting which ensued. It will suffice to say that the result was to drive the enemy back into the defensive lines between the Somme and the Oise which he had occupied in 1916.

The immediate effect of this victory was to release Amiens from all danger and to restore to the Allies the full use of the invaluable railway lines which pass through that town, while it resulted on the British front alone in the capture of 22,000 prisoners and over 400 guns.

I have mentioned that there were indications that the enemy had intended to take the offensive on this front. Amongst these indications is the fact that the guns captured included a number of heavy guns of the very latest patterns, such as the Germans usually reserve for attack.

A further indication is the fact that the enemy had neglected defensive preparation, and that behind his front line there was little sign of those elaborate trench systems which he always prepared when he expected attack.

The Germans, apparently confident that their July offensive would bring the war to a victorious conclusion for them, had neglected their usual precautions and had to pay the penalty. The whole eight divisions of von Marwitz's army were placed out of action for a time by this battle and Ludendorff's plans were profoundly affected. So far from being able to shorten his front in his own time and economise troops for the benefit of his reserve, he was compelled to draw heavily upon his reserve to restore the situation south of the Somme. He therefore had to abandon all hope of being able to regain the initiative and to plan a much more extensive withdrawal.

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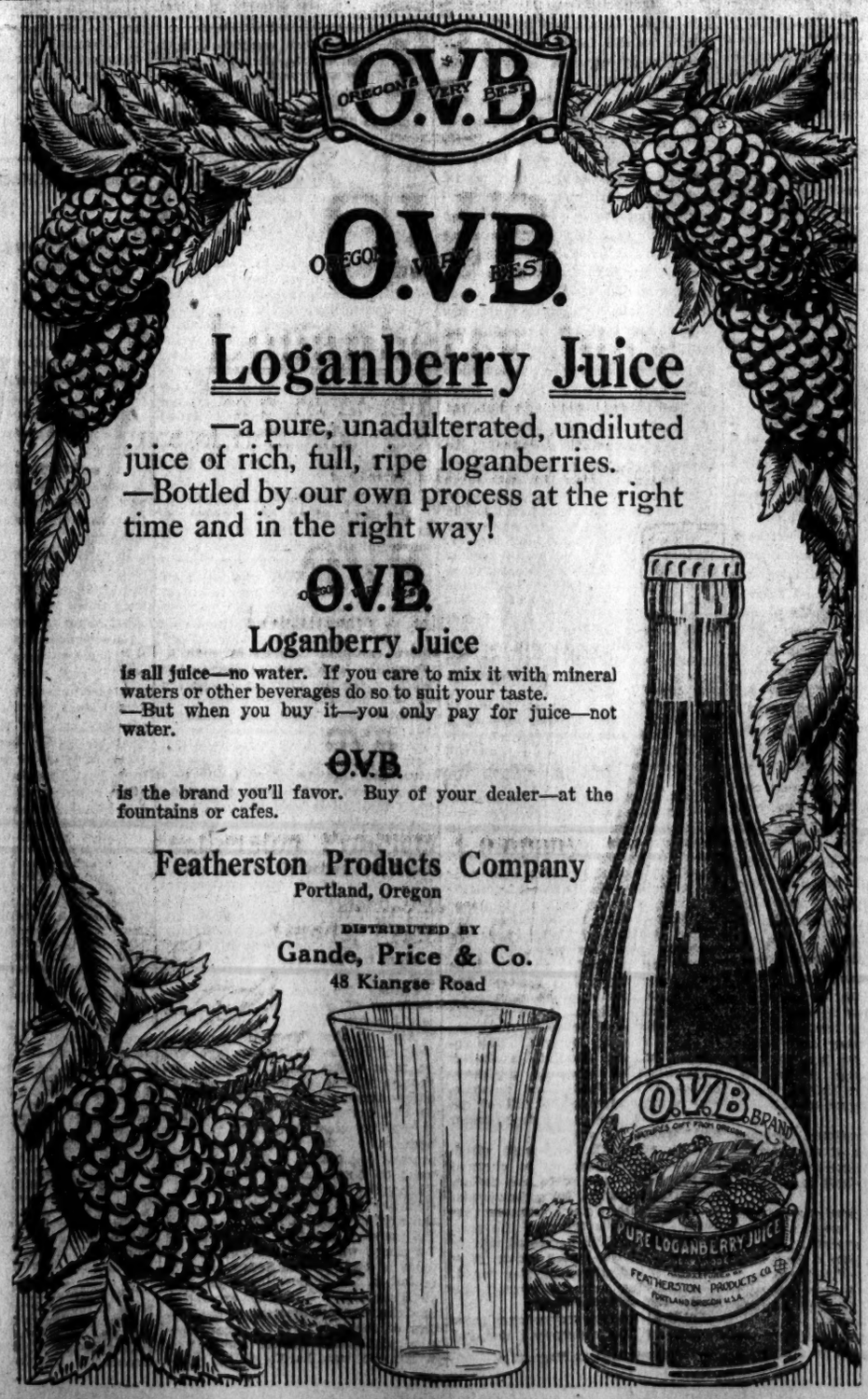
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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after the Epiphany. 8 a.m, Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Dykes in F.; Anthem "O Thou the true and only Light," Mendelssohn; Hymns 7, 220, 274; Preacher: Rev. S. G. Teakle, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong; Stanford in B flat; Hymns 281, 370, 362; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10:30 a.m. Mattins; Preacher: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—Sunday, January 26. 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: The voice of God; Chant 94; Anthem "He, watching over Israel," (Mendelssohn); Hymns 56, 184, 24. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: The infinitude of Christ; Chant 104; Hymns 396, 441, 185, 550.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Frank McCarthy. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening Meeting 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road.

Dr. Ph. de Vargas of Lausanne, Switzerland, member of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, will be the speaker at the Sunday Service League meeting this afternoon at Martyrs' Memorial Hall. He will talk on "Optimism vs. Pessimism." Miss Margaret Duncan of Ningpo will sing a solo. The meeting will start at five o'clock.

Sovereignty And Future Peace

Close Federation, Suggested Instead Of A Loose League Of Nations In Order To Safeguard World's Future

By Darwin P. Kingsley

President of the New York Life Insurance Company

WE have helped to win a complete victory over the enemies of ordered liberty.

What are we and the Allies—together the responsible, liberty-loving, self-govering nations of the world—now to do with victory?

By that question I do not mean how shall we dispose of the immediate problems of territory, of reparation and restoration, self-determination, and all that. We can, indeed we must, assume that at the peace table all these matters will be dealt with effectively, perhaps sternly, certainly justly. I mean somthing more far-reaching, something that will give the justice which we assume in all those decisions a wider application and a new significance.

The primary fault that led to this war lies in the very structure of civilisation. Kings talk—or did talk—about their sacred persons; nations, even democracies, talk about their sacred soil. Both mean practically the same thing. Both are the product of a condition evolved through centuries, under which the surface of the earth has been divided into curiously shaped areas around which dead lines are drawn and between which is an intangible strip where there is no real law.

Every nation, free or otherwise, is surrounded by potential anarchy. No Man's Land lies in the very heart of democracy waiting for the day when it shall be plowed with shells and drenched with human blood—it lies, to be specific, on our northern border and stretches across more than 3,000 miles of mutually unguarded frontier; it lies on the sea and lurks in that cryptic phrase, "the freedom of the seas." If I understand what President Wilson means by freedom of the seas—and I sometimes wonder whether any one understands it—Great Britain will never agree to it, and as a matter of fact never could agree to it. As a consequence, the basis of grave differences between Britain and ourselves is likely to be laid down at the peace table. Already the question of the relative size of the Brition navy and our navy is being mooted. We shall probably soon have a larger merchant fleet than Great Britain has. Necessarily, we shall plan to protect it. On the other hand, the British Empire from its very nature cannot let its navy be less than the navy of any other nation. The contest in sea power that went on so long between Great Britain and Germany and finally culminated in this war is apparently about to be transferred to the British Empire and the United States. Could anything be more stupid—not to say criminal?

That sinister condition springs out of the demands of sovereignty, which is at once the controlling fact and the controlling fault in civilisation.

Since sovereignty was evolved out of necessity and semi-savagery, humanity has progressed. Knowledge has grown. Morals have improved. Science has developed and abolished the vast spaces and the time that earlier divided nations and justified their fears.

As a result the nations in recent years have been forced to deal with the problems of modern life while bound by mediaeval rules.

The law of national existence still says, "Be ready; you are surrounded by enemies; safety lies only in your good right arm." That is the voice of mediaevalism. The Kaiser heard that voice and heeded it. The law of national existence says that only the strong, the ready, the ruthless may survive. That again is the voice of mediaevalism. The Kaiser heard that voice also and heeded it literally. How easy from this, indeed how logical—I had almost said necessary—to evolve the German philosophy! If a man believes his life is in danger and sees a way by which he thinks he can escape, he is certain to evolve reasons and plenty of them that will justify any act that seems necessary to his safety. The German leaders taught by Frederick accepted the Doctrine of Sovereignty in its entirety. They therefore needed a philosophy that would justify and glorify war, and the German philosophers quickly provided it. From that to frightfulness and bestiality and lying and unbelievable cruelty was, for the German, a short and easy step, and for those inhuman crimes Germany must pay.

The doctrine has reaped many grim harvests, but it has now reaped its greatest harvest: eight million men dead; twenty million more maimed in some way; two hundred and twenty billion dollars of debt. An unprecedented sacrifice! An unparalleled price paid! For what? The masses of mankind now mute will ultimately put that question to the leaders of the world and to the institutions of the world: *For what?*

Primarily, of course, for victory. Victory that can be made greater than all the calamity, worth more than all the loss—victory that for the first time in all the tides of life has placed liberty-loving men in control of the destinies of mankind.

What shall we do with victory? In what we do with victory lies the answer to the peoples' interrogatory: *For what?*

Therefore, and because it lies in the very heart of the problem, I hold that sovereignty as now enforced it a greater issue than the specific questions of the peace table.

We have sovereignty with us always, even though we do not recognise it, in peace as well as in war.

Do you know, for example, of anything quite as agonising as the usual ambassadorial speech—post-prandial or official? Why does your Ambassador—who is not infrequently a man of parts, even of eloquence—indulge only in harmless and stupid platitudes? Why does he verbally pick his way along after dinner as gingerly as though he were inspecting a TNT factory? The reason is obvious; he represents sovereignty. There is gun-powder even in times of peace in the relations of friendly powers. The relations of one absolute authority with another absolute authority create a No Man's Land between, which may already be full of old shell holes, and your Ambassador must watch his steps.

If we admit that the fault which led to this war cannot be charged wholly to one man or to one nation, but is fundamental, let us beware of assuming that victory corrects that fault. It does nothing of the sort. Neither is the fault corrected merely because liberty-loving men now control the destinies of the world. Liberty-loving men can correct the fault. But will they?

Political leaders everywhere know that there is a widerpread demand

(Continued on Page 11)

The Congress Of Versailles And The Destiny Of The World

Memories That Haunt The Peace Conference And Warn Of Old Blunders

By Frank H. Simonds

(New York Tribune)

For America there is peculiar fitness in the selection of Versailles as the scene of the world settlement. The liquidation of the German war is to be accomplished by negotiations carried on in Paris and formally adopted in a plenary session at Versailles. Something like this was the method employed to settle the War of the Revolution, and while the document which contained British recognition of American independence was signed at Paris, the treaty which restored peace to the world was another Treaty of Versailles, and Franklin, Adams and Jay, who represented America in that famous time, were frequently at Versailles.

We are, then, in a very real sense, returning to the place at which our existence obtained European recognition. But how different are the circumstances! In 1782 we were the ward of France. French armies and French ships, with French loans, had made liberty possible. A year before the armies of Washington and Rochambeau had taken Yorktown, the soldiers of France and of America had shared in victory, the fruits of which were mainly American. But today our armies have just been victorious at Sedan, and, in Foch's happy phrase, have earned the right to inscribe the word "Meuse" upon their banners, as the soldiers of the French monarchy had won the privilege to write Yorktown upon theirs one hundred and thirty-seven years ago.

Joffre And Foch Our Lafayettes Of Today

We owe France other debts than those incurred in the eighteenth century. The Marne and Verdun were contributions of the Revolution, and Foch and Joffre have served America as greatly as did Lafayette and Rochambeau, but it is the older debt that today is clearest in view and gives to our participation in the World War a dramatic and appealing character. To France, who gave us our independence, we, in our turn, are returning the "lost provinces," which are the guarantee of French integrity. Surely history has few more remarkable coincidences.

There are other memories, however, which will be stirred by a new assembling at Versailles. In a side street leading off the Avenue de Paris, by which the delegates will come to the palace, is that tennis court in which was taken the famous oath from which came the French Revolution. Through the gates by which the delegates will enter the palace the mob of Paris swarmed to seize Louis XVI and drag him back to Paris and, in the end, to the scaffold.

And in the same hall where the delegates will meet the grandfather of William Hohenzollern was crowned German Emperor in the presence of all the sovereigns of Germany, whose successors are now in exile, while the German guns hurled their daily message of destruction into besieged and doomed Paris. In Versailles Bismarck imposed upon France the terms which included the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, now restored. Where more appropriately could Germany be sentenced than at Versailles?

Liberty In Palace Of A Monarch

And back of all other memories at Versailles is that of the first master of all the magnificance which nearly bankrupted France. The spirit of Louis XIV, who said: "I am the state," this has been reincarnated in William II. The old gospel of the absolute will, the divine right of kings, certainly never found more complete expression than at Versailles, and nowhere else in the world could the ultimate repudation of this evil tradition be more impressive than within the palace of the "Sun King."

Apart from local memories this new Congress of Versailles must revive the legends of at least four other great settlements, stretching back to the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, which is reckoned by historians as the opening act in the latest phase of European development, the period of national evolution. And these four settlements are: Westphalia, in 1648; Utrecht, in 1711; Vienna, in 1815, and Berlin, in 1878. In the proceedings of these earlier gatherings men will today explore for precedents, for forms; in the progress of events at Versailles we may see many interesting repetitions of events which filled the world stage in other centuries.

And of the European conclaves that of Berlin forty years ago will be most easily called to mind, although it was of infinitely smaller consequence than either the present or the preceding world gatherings. It will be most frequently recalled because of the contrast with the present assembly. Then Europe went to Berlin at the invitation of Bismarck, thereby recognising that Germany had supplanted France as the arbiter of the Continent, and all the newly acquired greatness of Germany, won on the recent battlefields of Sadowa and Sedan, was revealed in the unquestioned mastery of Bismarck. In many ways this was the greatest moment in the history of the short-lived German Empire, although German domination in Europe was hardly to be questioned until the outbreak of the present conflict.

German Power At Its Zenith

Europe met in Berlin in 1878 to endeavor to prevent a war between Austria and Britain, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other, growing out of the Russian victory over Turkey. Berlin was the meeting place and Bismarck the dominant figure, because Germany was then at the full zenith of her greatness, resulting from her triumph over Denmark, Austria and France, which had made her the greatest of the great powers. Actually, the spectacle in Berlin was the demonstration of the passing from France to Germany of the leadership in Europe, and to the outbreak of the present war this German pre-eminence in European councils prevailed.

Yet the briefest consideration of the acts of the Congress of Berlin discloses the seeds of the great World War. Russia had conquered Turkey, had planned a greater Bulgaria, designed to liberate the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula; her armies were within sight of Constantinople and the expulsion of the Turk from Europe was seemingly inevitable.

But the Congress of Berlin turned most of Bulgaria back to the Turk, to erect a bulwark against the Russian which would satisfy British anxieties as to Constantinople. It gave to Austria the Serb lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina, kindling the fire which spread out into the World War. It took Greek lands from the Greeks to restore them to the Turk; it permitted Russia to seize the Rumanian lands of Bessarabia and forced Rumania into the Bulgarian Dobrudja, sowing the seeds of hatred which have led to such evil harvests in recent years. Britain received Cyprus and became the guarantor of the Turkish integrity, responsible thereby for the Armenian massacres and Macedonian crimes of the future. France obtained Tunis and the generation-long resentment of Italy.

Rude Results From Beaconsfield.

When it was all over this "peace with honor" that Beaconsfield acclaimed on his return from Berlin accomplished these things: It estranged Russia and Germany, since Bismarck supported Vienna against Petrograd, and this estrangement led to the Franco-Russian Alliance. It estranged Italy and France, and Italy entered the Triple Alliance. It did equal injustice to all the Balkan states and made the later Balkan wars inevitable. It sacrificed Servia to Austria, Rumania to Russia, Bulgaria to British concern about Constantinople. It gave the Turk forty years more in which to massacre and destroy. It preserved the Eastern question unsettled; it did nothing justly, and the question of the rights of nations had no hearing in the Berlin Congress. It was a shameless bargain counter, in which all the great powers trafficked in the flesh of the small peoples with two purposes in mind: To avoid war among themselves and to acquire such profits as they could take home with peace assured.

But it is to the Congress of Vienna that we must turn at the present time to find any real parallel for the new Versailles gathering, for that was the last effort of Europe to liquidate a general war. At Vienna the conquerors of Napoleon gathered to abolish the peril which the ideas of the French Revolution held for all sovereigns and all autocracies. With respect to France, on the military and territorial side, Napoleon's conquerors made peace promptly in a Treaty of Paris, signed a little more than a month after the first abdication of Fontainebleau. France lost her conquests and was restored to the frontiers of 1789, in the main, but the integrity of the old France was maintained against the Prussian effort to seize Alsace-Lorraine. It was not with any desire to save France that her conquerors dealt with her in a moderate spirit; it was merely to make possible the restoration of a Bourbon King and thus enlist France in the general crusade against liberal ideas—against the spirit of the French Revolution.

Seeking Fruits Of The Revolution

Having disposed of France, the representatives of Russia, Britain, Austria and Prussia undertook to restore the world which had been swept away by the revolution. The partition of Poland was finally consummated. Prussia, Russia and Austria took their several shares. Italy was again turned over to its old plunderers; Austria was re-established in Venice, the Bourbons in Naples; Belgium was turned over to Holland; everywhere the rights and the wishes of races were disregarded. Napoleon, returning from Elba, announced that the Congress of Vienna was dissolved, but Waterloo, following fast upon the adjournment of this congress, enabled its determination to stand.

The consequences of this settlement were even more evil than those of the later Berlin gathering. The Bourbon restoration lasted in

(Continued on Page 12)

Musical Matters

By Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

During the war the Y.M.C.A. was possibly the largest concert agency in the war.

In the following account, written by a musician, it will be seen that the need for serious music is quite as important as the demand for light entertainments,

In camps and hospitals, in barracks and at the front, wherever the eagles are gathered together and there are huts there is music. And that is a great thing to provide. It is not only an amusement and a relaxation, but a real curative agent in such cases of mental and spiritual strain as are common in war conditions. A personal friend of mine formed one of a concert party for the huts and men's quarters at the front. In a time of stress some officer disbanded them and sent them into the trenches. Shortly after, however, the general came along and inquired after the concert party. He was told they had gone into the trenches. He had them all out. "You are of far more value," he said, "on this job than you would be, five or six more men, in the trenches." And that is not only true but typical. Shakespeare knew what he was about when he made the awaking of Lear take place to music,—many doctors have done the like. Yes, this provision of music to our war-wearied lads is a great and a necessary piece of work, and the Y.M.C.A. is to be thanked for doing it,—and helped.

* * *

Entertainments of the music hall and theatrical type are commonly arranged for by the military authorities in hospitals, etc., and these are excellent in their way. It is no use blinking facts, however. In these days, when large numbers of privates are artistic and professional men far more men, in the trenches." And that average officer, who has been brought up on games and military subjects, there are many who yearn for something better than these "shows." And one hears a man say, with a touch of bitterness: "Why do they give us nothing but rag-time and "comic" songs? Are we *never* to hear any real music?" The Y.M.C.A. have set themselves to satisfy that craving.

* * *

'Tis a somewhat bitter-sweet experience to be present with one of the concert parties in a hospital ward: to see the poor maimed lads in bed, some suffering, and listening to the music discoursed by the party of ladies (mostly) who go there on Sunday afternoons. From the wards the party will go to the Y.M.C.A. hut, where they give an informal concert much as one would play to friends at home.

* * *

I have seen a good deal of such meetings of late, and at many of them music of the highest type is given. At some, the patients themselves take part. Thus, on one occasion the quintet party from a theater were playing in a large hut in a hospital in their district. They gave, among other things, three numbers from Grieg's "Aus Holberg's Zeit," part of Haydn's "La Reine" Symphony, and "Kishmul's Galley," one of the traditional Hebridean Songs recently rescued from oblivion by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser. One of the men—Corporal Jennings 18th Hussars—took part with the violins in the concerted music, and finally played Saint-Saens's "Le Cygne" himself, and did it excellently. On another occasion Mozart's String Quartet in Eb was given in addition to various songs; and the music was so keenly appreciated that the party was invited upstairs to repeat part of the program in the officers' (patients) ward.

* * *

At another center many very fine works have been given, including such things as the Mozart String Quartet in Eb, Haydn in G, Beethoven Serenade Trio (played by some of the finest artists in the district, the leader, and other members of the Beecham orchestra) the Cesar Franck quintet, a Mozart symphony in quintet arrangement, the "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" overtures, and Schubert's "Rosamunde Entr'acte" in trio arrangement, the Grieg violin sonatas in F and C minor, etc. The quartet would doubtless be rather a severe dose given entire in such conditions, but a compromise was adopted. The first movement was followed by a song, then an instrumental solo by one of the quartet, another song, and then the slow movement and scherzo. An interlude similar to the first succeeded, and finally came the last movement. By this means those who desired the highest class of music got what they wanted, while no great tax was made on the attention of anyone; in fact, the indications showed that all enjoyed even the highest class of music and that no one was bored. Among the songs and solos were such as Wagner's "Traume," Bantock's "Lament of Isis," the Rachmaninoff Prelude, a Chopin Nocturne and Preludes, Svendsen's Romance, Mackenzie's Benedictus, a Liszt Rhapsody, and pieces by Cyril Scott, Debussy, Elgar Coleridge-Taylor, Tchaikovsky, etc. Such music was of course the cream on the top of a larger bowl of milk; but it was very gratifying to see from the reception accorded that the policy adopted was an entire success.

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BEES!
BROWN DERBY
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MOM WILL MAKE A BEE LINE FOR A DOCTOR
I KNOW IT'S MEASLES.
CALAMITY JANE
THAT'S WHAT HE GETS FOR NOT BEE-ING CAREFUL.
A MOMENT AGO THESE TWO HONEY BEES WHERE TALKING ABOUT THEIR LIL' HIVE OF THE FUTURE.
BUT THEY'VE CHANGED THEIR MINDS.
I'D LIKE TO SEE HIM ON A PAIR OF ROLLER SKATES, NOW, OOOH!
HATTIE HAS A BEE IN HER BONNET ABOUT A NEW HAT.
GO UP TO MY ROOM, AND BRING ME THE BOTTLE OF SURE CURE, THAT'LL CURE ANYTHING.
WHY DON'T YOU TAKE IT GRAN'PA.
ISN'T SHE BOLD?
I KNOW A FELLOW WHO ESCAPED FROM PRISON—HE BROKE OUT WITH THE HIVES—
"COMEDIAN"
WHAT A RASH ACT.
DON'T JUDGE A BEE BY HIS HABITS—HIVES ARE ONLY SKIN DEEP.
HOW MANY BUZZES IN A BUMBLE BEE?
OL' JOHN DON'T
Jack Callahan
'24

'By An Unknown Disciple'

The very notable series of narratives by "An Unknown Disciple," which have been appearing in the Nation, are now ended and will be published in book form.

These chapters retell the Gospel Story as seen by an eye-witness. After the Crucifixion the narrator proposes to return to Galilee. He tells of his last night in Jerusalem when he was in despair.

"A narrow track led higher up the mountain, and I followed it, until I came to where the olives ceased, giving place to tall cypresses and a few forest trees. Was it here that Jesus had prayed in his agony? What did it matter? He had been killed in spite of his prayers. What was the good of loving when death came to end all?

"I sat down and leaned my head against one of the trees of God. Somehow the touch of the wild tree comforted me. The garden had been planted by man, the olive trees and the dry stone wall were man's work, and man was cruel and stupid. There was no hope in a world ruled by men. But God had made the forest trees."

Then he has a talk with Mary Magdalen, who came across his path "singing."

"'It does not matter whether you believe that I saw Jesus or dreamed,' she said. 'What matters is that we must spread the news of his kingdom. Cannot a dream alter the face of the world? There is a power within me that forces me to go on, that makes me want to suffer everything for everybody. What matter how it came? Shall I not yield to it? And you, too, when it comes to you?'

"And she went away and left me there under the tree of God.

"It was in Galilee, on the mountain where I had first heard Jesus teach, that hope came back to me. After a hard day's work I had wandered away from the village, and climbed the mountain and sat looking down on the great plain with its vineyards and olive gardens, and the thin grey smoke that rose in the air as the women made ready the evening meal. . . . All night I sat there, and in the morning came the dawn. . . .

"The sun came up behind the mountains and the shadows lay from east to west along the plain. It was then that the vision came to me. I saw nothing, I heard nothing, but as the dawn spread slowly over the land waking the earth to beauty something awoke in my heart.

"I do not know what it was. I have no words to tell of it. The earth lay before me bathed in a light that men seldom saw, a clear radiance that transfigured each familiar place and gave the world the beauty of a dream. And yet it was still the earth. The forests and moors, the mountains and valleys were the same, but another light lay upon them.

"So it was with my soul. An intense, still joy awoke in my heart, a joy in which there was no shadow of restlessness or disturbance, and the old gay sense of something added to life came back to me. It seemed as though Jesus had watched by me all night and I had not known it. The place was full of his presence. Or was it only that the earth was my healer?. . . .

"The greatest miracle in the world had happened to me. I had seen the transfiguration in the look of life that an emotion brings. A remembrance of beauty and love and immortal passion, the romance of the earth and of life had hold of me. The smallest, meanest things had gained a power of signifying the greatest, noblest things. The world was full of wonders. Nothing was impossible to love.

"The children had begun to drive the cattle out. Their shrill cries rose in the air before I stirred. When I sat up and looked at the earth again it was broad, parish day. The beauty of the world no longer caught my breath away. In the bustle of life my vision must fade, but I did not mind. I had seen the eternal beauty that lies hidden in the commonplace.

"There was a work to do, and like Peter and the disciples, I must do it, no matter what the cost. *I rose to my feet to go back to my village and take up my job again.*"

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Sovereignty And Future Peace

(Continued from Page 10)

for a fundamental corrective. The response to that demand has taken form of a powerful movement which aims to establish a league between the United States and the Allied Powers. A proposal of that sort will hold the center of the stage at the Peace Congress. Can any mere league of sovereign States discharge the present duty and meet the present obligations of free men? Will it correct the fundamental fault? I think it may rather emphasise the fault; and for that conviction I believe I can give substantial reasons.

Perhaps the frankest concrete statement of what a League of Nations is and must be, fundamentally, ever put out is contained in The London Spectator of October 26.

After saying that the fate of the civilised world and of all human progress hangs on whether we take the right or the wrong path in dealing with the problem of a League of Nations, it submits a sketch of a constitution for such a league.

It then makes the amazing statement that the basis of its suggestion is "the extraordinarily able, far-seeing, and well-drawn document which, to the great credit of the English-speaking race, was produced by the independent American Colonies directly after they had freed themselves from the control of the British Parliament."

By this The Spectator means not our Federal Constitution, but the Articles of Confederation drawn in 1777, adopted in 1781, and abandoned in 1789.

At first blush this statement is a facer. An American can hardly read without anger the suggestion that we can now save the world by a plan which we have already tried out, a plan which was so impotent in practice that the Government created by it lost first the respect of the nations of Europe, then the respect of the constituent States, and then its own self-respect. Our fathers had to abandon it to preserve their liberties.

But while the suggestion is shocking, it is useful. It flashes upon our consciousness as almost no other illustration could just what is meant by a league of sovereignties, and drives home the insufficiency and danger of any such plan.

Observe the first paragraph in The Spectator's proposed Constitution:

> 1. Only sovereign States are entitled to be members of the league, and each member retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

That is the essence of our old Articles of Confederation, and the chief cause of the Confederation's failure.

Observe now the opening words in the Preamble of our Federal Constitution:

"We, the people."

Here you have two great systems under which states may unite; the first is Confederation, the second, is Federation. It has been our high privilege to test both.

> In the first system the units are states, under The Spectator's plan sovereign states: as the thirteen States claimed to be under our Confederation;
>
> In the second the units are individuals on whom the Government acts directly;
>
> In the first no effective court for the adjudication of non-justiciable questions is possible;
>
> In the second effective courts are at once created and non-justiciable questions disappear;
>
> From a government formed under the first a participating state may retire;
>
> From a government formed under the second no state may retire except by successful rebellion;
>
> Government under the first can have no real power of taxation;
>
> Government under the second must have full power of taxation;
>
> All governments formed under the first have been impotent and ephemeral;
>
> This Government, founded under the second, is 129 years old and never so strong as now.

To ask free men who know history, when faced with problems singularly like the problems our fathers faced in 1788 and 1789, to adopt as the basis of world sanity and peace the principles of the Confederation rather than the principles of our Constitution, is almost as grotesque and reactionary as it would be to ask us now to tear up the Federal Constitution itself.

Having slain autocracy, shall free men now destroy the system that gave irresponsible authority its opportunity, its incentive? Or shall the free nations of the world enter into the same old competition in a different form? Shall we separate from our allies, re-erect the old barriers, reconstruct the economic machine-gun nests called tariffs; call up all the old prejudices; rehabilitate the old fears, limp off each to its own bit of earth; reassert the doctrine of unconditioned sovereignty and proceed to get ready for the next war? "Ah!" says the advocate of a league, "that is just what we propose to prevent." I answer that a league of sovereignties not only will not prevent all that; it will compel it. To qualify as a member of such a league a State must be sovereign and must act as a sovereignty; that means the dead line of frontiers and tariffs, and all the ancient fears and prejudices, and eternal preparation for war. With or without a league the United States and the Allies, by the sheer centrifugal force of sovereignty, will rapidly revert to the *status quo*. The only alternative is the alternative that our fathers faced and accepted in 1789—federation.

It is clear, if we would save ourselves alive, that we must do one of two things: either arm to the teeth and be ready by land and by sea—and every other considerable power musts do the same thing; or as between ourselves and Great Britain at least, we must qualify the Doctrine of Sovereignty. As long as the great nations preserve full sovereignty none can disarm. None would dare to.

Already a semi-official statement has been made that in any event Great Britain will not surrender control of the seas. Who under existing proposals will say that she could safely take any other position? If she surrenders control of the seas to a mere league, the members of which retain their full sovereignty, she imperils the liberties of the world. If she alone maintains supremacy of the seas, that ought to end all discussion of any proposed league, because a compact preceded by a concession of overwhelming power to one of the contracting parties would be no compact at all. If Great Britain and the United States were federated, the questions that lie on the seas would disappear as between them and would substantially disappear from the world, because that federation would easily be the dominant power in the world.

The nations of the earth, even the free nations, are now exactly like a group of naturally peaceable, law-abiding men in a frontier town where there is no real law. Each walks about armed, with his gun-hand free. He has no desire to shoot, but he knows that some one will shoot sooner or later, and when he hears that there is an outlaw around he puts on another gun. He knows that the man who shoots first has an advantage. The pistol shot may come from an irresponsible in another Sarajevo; or over some question of so-called "honor"; a perfectly respectable man may shoot, or some one may have a fit of nerves and shoot, or a gun may accidentally be discharged—in any one of these contingencies each knows that the shooting will instantly become general.

Put those same men in relation where law rules, where no questions of "honor" are tolerated, where no differences can arise that are non-justiciable, and none of them would think of shooting, indeed none could, because none would carry a gun. The outlaw would automatically disappear from that community.

Government under the Articles of Confederation—which was a true League of Nations—gives us a perfect historic background; here were thirteen States more or less armed, eyeing each other sharply, with their gun-hands free. Each State claimed to be sovereign, each levied tariffs, each robbed its neighbors as it could, each cordially hated all the others and did just what a sovereign State might be expected to do as a member of a confederation. Under those conditions as soon as the unifying pressure of war was removed Government became a travesty and narrowly escaped being a tragedy.

These same States, when they ceased to be a league, when they became a federation give us another historic background and a startling contrast. Government at once became effective; questions of "honor" disappeared; national credit was established, and inside of two years the thirteen original Commonwealths began that expansion which has since added thirty-five stars to the original flag.

Here you have the problem and its solution. Here you have the necessary fundamental change. Here you have the fundamental fault corrected. The people everywhere demand a program which will banish such wars as this. It is indeed time to ask:

What shall we do with victory?

Shall we go on carrying guns? Or within the Anglo-Saxon world at least—and why not within the Anglo-Latin world—shall we institute the reign of law?

Shall we go on regarding Canadians, for example, as potential enemies? Or shall we smash the barriers that divide the Anglo-Saxon world? We were divided 142 years ago by the act of a mad German King. If another mad German King should be instrumental in reuniting us it might go far to rescue the reputation of both Kings from utter infamy.

What does the widespread movement for a league rather than for a Federation of Nations really mean? Its advocates are patriots. Some of them are great patriots. They include William H. Taft, Lloyd George, Viscounts Grey and Bryce, and President Wilson. Once and once only has the President sounded the prophetic note, once and once only has he advocated federation. That was in his address to the Congress, Dec. 4, 1917. None of the others named, within my knowledge, has ever risen to the height touched by Mr. Wilson in that address.

Does not this movement reveal a consciousness on the part of its advocates that unqualified nationality is now a menace? Isn't it an admission that sovereignty is the old bottle into which we are otherwise obliged to pour the new wine of modern life? Isn't it, after all a confession, a less than frank confession, that we know what ought to be done and are afraid to do it? Isn't it a compromise, a bit of patchwork? Will it not certainly fail now as it failed when we tried it earlier?

This is the hour for action. Not again in a century unless we grasp this opportunity will the United States and the British Empire be so near each other. Not again in a century shall we otherwise see Britain and ourselves even temporarily yielding sovereignty to France.

A military league of nations gave us the confusion and disaster that so cruelly punished the Allies up to the hour when President Wilson insisted on a unified command under Foch. A temporary federation of military power quickly gave us victory.

Since Alexander Hamilton thundered for the Constitution in Poughkeepsie, since Marshall and Madison pleaded for the Constitution in Richmond, liberty-loving men have faced no such crisis and opportunity as this.

What shall we do with victory?

Shall we make Germany pay? Yes.

But there are crimes that cannot be punished adequately, and Germany has committed them. There are losses that are absolute.

Shall we restore Alsace and Lorraine to France and end the ambitions of irresponsible power? Yes.

But, having done that and having established all the points on which the armistice was based, what have we really achieved?

Have we satisfied the demands of our Crusaders?

Have we answered the imperative FOR WHAT? of the people?

Have we corrected any fundamental fault in the relations of nations?

Have we eliminated non-justiciable questions?

Have we created any competent court where issues that otherwise mean war can be judicially determined?

Have we been true to our own great traditions?

I think not.

Let us hope that President Wilson at the peace table or afterward will return to his great utterance of December 4, 1917, and insist as he then did that the post-bellum partnership of free nations "* * * must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments," a federation, in other words, and not a confederation.

A post-bellum league of sovereign States would lead us back and not forward, it would lead toward confusion and not toward order. Before we join another confederation we must forget or repudiate about the brightest page in our history.

A post-bellum federation, of the Anglo-Saxon world at least—and why not of the Anglo-Latin world?—would take its inspiration from Independence Hall and not from Potsdam; it would react to the philosophy of the Federalist and not to the philosophy of Bernhardi; it would correct the fundamental fault; it would solve the problems that lie on the seas; it would move the world away from the shambles of sovereignty and hasten the coming of the day when "the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled."

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The Congress Of Versailles And The Destiny Of The World

(Continued from Page 10)

France but fifteen years. Belgium promptly broke away from Holland; Italy, under the leadership of Sardinia, began her half-century of struggle for liberty and unity. Poland again and again revolted. All Europe was swept in 1848 by a new rising to restore the lost liberties of the revolution era. The rivalries of Austria and of Prussia led to the war of 1866.

When they had written the agreements of Vienna the Allied sovereigns united in a Holy Alliance directed against liberal ideas and calculated to restrain France, the natural home of revolution. The consequences of this deliberate program are seen with clarity only now, when Prussia, Russia and Austria have fallen into ruins. The Hapsburgs, the Romanoffs and the Hohenzollerns, who framed the document of Vienna, are gone—in exile or dead. Italy is free, France republican, Europe is unbound. Yet this liberation has taken a full century; only now is Poland rising from the servitude imposed more than a century ago; only now is Italy redeeming the last of her Latin brethren from Austrian chains.

Century Of Evil Done At Vienna

The purposes expressed in the Congress of Vienna, the principles established there, were soon repudiated by France; they were never formally accepted by the British, who, seeking protection against new French menaces, consented rather than agreed to the decisions. They were banished from Italy within half a century, but they prevailed in Russia, in Austria and in Germany to the very hour when the present conflict came. They were revealed again in the Congress of Berlin, where Britain was again harnessed to the chariot of reaction, this time through fear of Russia; and France, newly beaten and mutilated, was helpless. For a full century, therefore, the evil done at Vienna has endured and its inevitable harvest has been the World War.

The Peace of Utrecht, a century earlier, was a different order of settlement. It terminated a war between kings rather than between nations. It ended the effort of Louis XIV to dominate the whole continent. No question of liberalism was in any mind; the single purpose was to preserve the victory achieved, to insure Europe against new French aggressions. Unlike the conditions existing now and existing in the time of the Congress of Vienna, there was no military decision in advance of the making of peace. The flood tide of French success had long passed. Blenheim, Ramillies and Malplaquet had broken the military might of France, but the French armies were still strong, French territory practically intact and French exhaustion no more complete than that of the Allies, who were nominally victorious.

Actually there was no general congress and no single document of settlement. Separate peace was made between France and her enemies. The terms of the peace left to Louis most of his conquests, which were mere extensions of French rule to territories inhabited by French populations. It left him those districts in Flanders which have seen such terrible fighting in the present conflict; it confirmed his hold upon Alsace, but it rescued the Belgian lands from him and established for France the frontiers which, save on the side of Italy, subsisted until the Franco-Prussian War and are now to be restored.

As for the settlement of Westphalia, like that of Utrecht, it was peace by negotiation, without victory. It ended the Thirty Years' War; it established the principle of religious toleration; it marked the rise of France as a great state; it bestowed Alsace upon the French monarchy; it left Germany a broken mass of disunited states. It was a real settlement so far as the religious issue was concerned; in all else it was no settlement, but rather a cessation of war, made necessary by exhaustion and achieved not at a general congress, but by separate peace agreements between the various contestants.

A Time To Correct Past Errors

A review of these previous great settlements of unsettlements is perhaps worth while now, when we are to make the greatest of all settlements, which seems bound to have as long a life as that of Vienna and exercise at least as great an influence upon succeeding generations as did the 1815 document upon history from Waterloo to the later Sedan. Of all these previous settlements only that of Vienna is of real contemporary interest, because alone of the many arrangements it was like the present, the consequence of complete victory in a general war which put complete power in the hands of the victor.

At Vienna the principles of civil liberty and of racial unity were rejected. Metternich, Talleyrand, Castlereagh, the Russian Emperor and the Prussian soldiers were not concerned with the rights of small peoples, and they were determined to exorcise the evil spell of the French Revolution. But the victors were so divided by mutual rivalries that only the return of Napoleon prevented a collapse of the congress, and Talleyrand at all times was able to save beaten France from the consequences of defeat by playing upon the mutual jealousies of the conquerors.

The statesmen and the sovereigns who framed the Vienna document regarded Europe, save for France of 1789, as an open hunting ground. Prussia, Austria, Russia, through their kings, quarrelled over their respective shares of Poland, all of which the Tsar once, by an eloquent gesture, claimed as his own, as successful bandits might quarrel over the division of a booty. Disagreed over all else, however, the contestants were agreed in disregard of the rights of the real owners. And not less complete was the disregard of the men of the Congress of Berlin for the same considerations.

Oversights Of A Century

At Vienna nobody cared about the Poles; nobody cared a brass farthing for the Serbs or the Greeks at Berlin. In the later gathering none of the assembled statesmen was troubled by the haunting fear of a revolution such as had shaken Europe before the Vienna gathering. In Berlin the diplomatists were concerned only with avoiding a general war and with acquiring as much territory as possible. At Vienna the double objective was personal profit and collective royal safety. An eviction of kings, like that which has just occurred, had followed the French Revolution, and the general association of monarchs met at Vienna was resolved to make any repetition impossible.

Now contrast the task before the statesmen who gather at Versailles with that of their predecessors at Vienna and at Berlin. Their task far surpasses that of a little more than a century ago. They have to make a new map of Europe. They have to deal with the racial and nationalistic aspirations of more people than the combined sovereigns of the Vienna era ruled over. They have to erect new nations larger than any German state in 1815. They have to resolve Austria-Hungary into its component parts, to settle the Balkan rivalries, to dispose of the Turk in Asia as well as in Europe. They have the Polish problem on their hands, with all its complexities. They have the German colonies to bestow upon themselves or return to Germany.

And beyond these questions of territory and nationality there are the stupendous tasks growing out of the German revolution and the Russian anarchy. Fortunately, in one respect, the victorious nations are far better placed than those of 1815. There are almost no rivalries as among themselves. France, Britain and the United States have no conflicting purposes. Italian aspirations are only possibly sources of trouble, where the Italians disagree with the Slavs and the Greeks over Adriatic and Ægean territories.

For the Germans to repeat the achievements of Talleyrand at Vienna in dividing their conquerors there is lacking the material everywhere present at the earlier gathering. Differences can only come out of principles rather than territory. That they may come is apparent when one recognises, for example, the very wide difference of views between Great Britain and President Wilson over the question of the "freedom of the seas."

But a far more fruitful source of difficulty must be seen in the situation in Germany. France in 1815, when the Congress of Vienna met, was in the hands of a king restored by Allied bayonets. Owing his throne to the Allies and holding it only by their aid, he was bound to accept their conditions. The return of Napoleon temporarily abolished the decisions of the Congress of Vienna and had he won Waterloo would have reduced them to ashes. His defeat and disappearance alone saved the work of the Congress of Vienna.

The situation with respect to Germany is far different. The power in that nation has fallen into hands certain to be as hostile to the conquerors as were the Hohenzollerns, if only because the conquerors must now impose upon socialistic Germany the costs of the devastations wrought by monarchial Germany. In 1814, and again in 1815, the conquerors of Napoleon deliberately resigned claims against France that they might not so prejudice the position of the king they had placed on the French throne as to insure his fall once their armies had been withdrawn.

Aims Of Conquerors Of Napoleon

In a word, it was to the self-interest of the conquerors of Napoleon to establish in France the idea that they made war not upon France, but upon Napoleon, and to establish this idea they left France practically intact and imposed no considerable indemnity. By contrast, we must liberate the subject nationalities of Germany, the Poles, Danes and the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and we must compel the German people to pay for what German soldiers have done in Belgium and in France. We do not seek punitive indemnities, but restorative indemnities are colossal, and unless we collect them France and Belgium will have to bear the intolerable burdens imposed by German crimes.

The absolute justice of purpose with respect to Germany does not lessen our difficulties in realising them. Socialistic Germany will resist, must resist, for its own existence will be imperilled, it will almost inevitably fall before the extreme elements, if it accepts peace with the burden of many billions of indemnities. It cannot resist militarily, precisely as Russia could not resist the unjust conditions of Brest-Litovsk, but it can refuse to sign.

Nor is it easy to see how we can negotiate until Germany has achieved some form of recognised government, that is, until the revolution has been accepted by the German people at a general election. What is done by the representatives of the present regime may be repudiated by the nation. Moreover, no settlement is conceivable that leaves Russia out of the reckoning, and how are we to deal with Russia?

In For A Long Debate

In one sense a peace congress is simple. We have the power to write such terms as we please, to write the terms which express our just claims against Germany territorially and otherwise, but to enforce them with respect to indemnities is another matter. We can occupy German territory as the Germans occupied French territory in 1871 and as the Allies occupied French territory after Waterloo, but if a revolution like the Russian upheaval is in progress in Germany this will not aid us to get indemnities.

If what is now taking place in all of Central Europe should turn out to be but the prelude to a revolution of the Russian type, then any peace negotiated at Versailles might prove a dead letter, or at least would be suspended for a long period of time while Germany was in the throes of revolt, and the very consequences of revolution might so destroy the economic fabric of Germany as to render payment impossible for many, many years.

I do not mean to be understood as believing that we can or should forego indemnities; we have no right to ask the French and the Belgians, who have been despoiled by the Germans, to bear the loss themselves. But I am trying to set forth the reasons why the debate at Versailles may be long, as most such debates are, and why the agreement, when formulated, may be even longer in execution. Germany has laid down her arms; she can fight no more; she will have to accept our terms, so far as formal assent is concerned; but if Germany follows the Russian example, either before or after the peace is signed at Versailles, our problem will have been only scratched, not settled, at the new congress.

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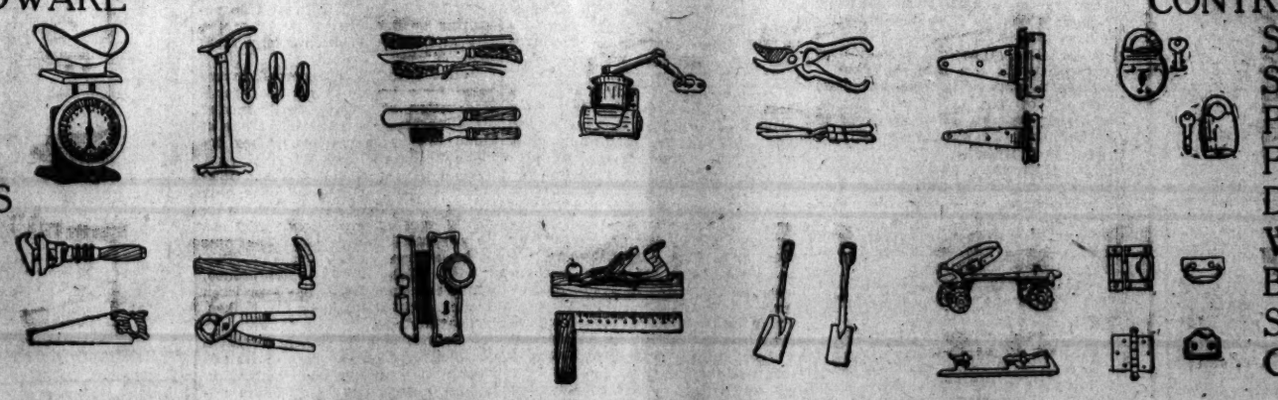

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PERSHING SENDS THREE DIVISIONS ACROSS THE RHINE

First, Second, And 32nd Pass Over River With Bands Playing And Flags Flying

FULLY CONTROL COBLENZ

Germans Out In Force To See First Hostile Troops Cross The River In A Century

By Edward L. James
(*New York Times*)

Coblenz, Dec. 13.—The American Army of Occupation crossed the Rhine at 7 o'clock this morning. Just before crossing three French divisions were put in to take over the southern part of our sector across the river, and one American division, the 3rd, composed of regulars, was sent south to take over part of the French bridgehead at Mainz.

The 1st, 2nd, and 32nd American Divisions comprised the force which went over the river this morning. The 1st crossed over the old pontoon bridge, the 32nd and the French using the big Coblenz bridge. It was raining and just getting light when the troops started over, but the American flag was waving and bands were playing.

The people were out to see the first crossing of the Rhine by hostile troops in more than a century. The doughboys marched over in an undramatic manner, just as they crossed the Moselle, into the Fatherland. The aged crest of the Ehrenbreitstein Fortress looked down in importance as the men in khaki went on their way to make sure that Germany could not start the war again.

Area To Be Occupied

The area to be occupied across the river is in the form of a semicircle with the Rhine as the diameter and a thirty-kilometer radius. This semicircle may be traced, starting at the Rhine on the north at Linz, then through Stefshard, Bolsheid, Rossbach, Hahn, Diez, and Katzenelnbogen to the Rhine at Oberwesel. Outside this semicircle is a ring ten kilometers wide, which is a neutral zone to be policed by Germans not in force.

The Americans officially took over control of the city of Coblenz yesterday, the first division marching in just before noon. There was a band playing, but little of the dramatic. The troops, after their long hike, went to billets quietly. In the early hours last evening the streets were filled with doughboys, who were generally well received. The presence of the large number of Americans here has had a good effect on the populace.

The American occupation is marked by no excitement or disturbance. The policy of moderation and noninterference with civilians is proving a success so far as maintaining order is concerned, and that is the sole interest of the American Third Army. The populace are learning of the difference between our regulations and those of the British and French, and for the most part are willing to show appreciation through selfish motives. None is so foolish as to believe that the Germans are glad to see the Americans or any other hostile army in their midst.

The putting of French troops in the American sector has no connection with the difference in policy of the two armies toward the German population.

Marshal Foch yesterday visited the headquarters of the American Third Army at Mayence.

Dec. 12.—One month after the cessation of hostilities found the Americans yesterday on the Rhine River along most of the sector to be occupied by them.

The occupation of Coblenz in force is a matter of hours, and preparations are completed for crossing the Rhine and establishing our bridgehead. The whole movement is to be completed by Dec. 17, when the armistice expires.

Since the Americans entered Germany on Dec. 1 not one shot has been fired. The reception, however, becomes more strained the deeper they get into Germany. The people are beginning to show irritation at our presence. This is more pronounced in the cities than in the smaller places, and in the last two days in Coblenz, where there is a strong pro-Kaiser faction, an inclination has been shown to sneer at the Americans.

It is too early to say that this is serious. The failure of the Americans to respond to the starvation propaganda treatment seems to be followed by a disposition of some persons here to be boastful. One may predict that they will be cured.

In the smaller towns the Americans are well treated, and are responding in kind. For there are today only 1,000 men here for police duty, having come at the request of the German High Command. Perhaps the display of force which will take place when we occupy the city will have a salutary effect. The Volkszeitung of Mayen, where the Third Army has its headquarters, says of the Americans:

"The troops are well behaved, their intercourse with the people is correct, and we willingly admit that the Americans are good fellows."

'LOVER' MOUND TO MARK SUMAKO'S TOMB

Associates Of Actress-Suicide, Despite All Opposition, Will Bury Her Beside Her Lover

DISCUSSION WAXES WARM

Press Takes A Hand And Government Officials Show An Interest Pro And Con

Tokio, January 12.—The "hatsunanuka" or the first seventh day ceremonial of Matsui Sumako, the actress-suicide, was observed according to Buddhist rites by her relatives and friends yesterday evening at the Geijitsu Club as well as at Tamon-in Temple, where her mortal remains lie unburied.

It is announced, according to the Kokumin, that the members of the Geijitsu-za, the dramatic company headed by the deceased actress, have decided to bury Sumako's ashes at the side of her dead lover, the late Professor Shimamura, regardless of opposition on the part of Mrs. Shimamura, the burial being expected to take place shortly, and the project to erect a "hiyoku-zuka," or a lovers' mound, which is commonly seen in various places in Japan, covering the bodies of men and women who have committed double-suicide, may yet be realised at the Zoshigaya cemetery.

The vigorous agitation in opposition to the interment of the body of Sumako in the Shimamura plot, however, is continuing to develop in educational and ethical circles, where it is argued that the project of erecting a "hiyoku-zuka" for Professor Shimamura and Sumako would reflect harmfully upon the morals of the community.

That Artistic Temperament

"Artists are abnormal beings and what they do cannot be judged from the viewpoint of ordinary morals," says a high official in the Japanese Government, in an interview published in the Kokumin in connection with this dispute. "Let the arists take the responsibility for those things committed by their associates," he says, "and if they think that the project of burying Sumako and Professor Shimamura in a common grave be justificable, let them do it, in accordance with their own judgment. But, as a man of common sense and of common morality, I certainly oppose the project.

"Mrs. Shimamura was the wife of the deceased Professor, morally as well as legally, and, therefore, there is absolutely no way whatever to justify the project of burying her husband with any woman other than herself. Besides, people should appreciate the fact that the children of the Professor would experience great shame, when they grow up, should they be forced to stand before that 'hiyoku-zuka,' where their father is buried, and know that the same grave contains the body of an actress-suicide. Some seem to sympathise with the motive of Sumako's death, saying that her dying wish should be fulfilled, but such a view is to be accepted only by men of art and letters, whose moral standards are entirely beyond the conceptiton of the ordinary, healthy community."

Puritanism vs. Free Love

The public opinion being expressed regarding the Shimamura-Sumako "hiyoku-zuka" is worth consideration. It throws a side-light upon the change of moral views of the Japanese people in recent decades. Those who vigorously oppose the project of the "hiyoku-zuka" represent practically the men and women of an older generation, whose moral views are founded either on the old Japanese moral codes of bushido or on the ethical teachings of Puritanic Christianity, in whose eyes the deed committed by Sumako appears nothing but sinful and objectionable. Those who try to justify Sumako's suicide and advocate the project to erect a "hiyoku-zuka," with the view of carrying out her dying wish, represent the so-called "new men" and "new women," whose moral stand is founded largely on the radical ideas of "free love," professed by a number of Russian and Scandinavian novelists.

"Both Shimamura and Sumako were sinners, having done great harm to the healthy morals of our countrymen. In fact, it is lamentable and even horrible to see our young men and women try to beautify the sinful death of Sumako," says one of the correspondents whose letter appears in the Asahi.

The editor of the woman's page of the Yomiuri entertains a moderate view regarding the question. He believes in a doctrine approaching "free love" on the one hand, but he hesitates to justify Sumako's suicide, on the other. "Sumako was the real, if not the legal, wife of the late Professor Shimamura," declares the editor. "Her dying wish should be appreciated, and it will, as a matter of fact, be harmful to the public morals to reject it, simply on the ground that it opposes orthodox, ethical teachings.

"As to Professor Shimamura himself, however, it is really pitiful to see him commemorated by his countrymen chiefly because of the 'hiyoku-zuka.' He made himself famous as a literary critic and he probably entertained an ambition to publish a great literary work, something worth while, making his name immortal. This he probably would have accomplished, if he could have lived longer. Instead, he left a love-story and a lovers' mound, with which to make his name remembered. We cannot help but feel pity for him, but alas! he must harvest what he has sown."

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'Wilson's Principle For A League Of Nations Commends Itself To Me' -:- By Viscount Edward Grey

'The Principle (For A League Of Nations) Laid Down By President Wilson Is The Principle Which Certainly Commends Itself To Me. That Principle Must Be Accepted'

A league of Nations could arise only out of the successful termination of this war. I should be delighted to see a working model formed at the earliest possible moment, and I am not much afraid of any such working model degenerating into a league entirely different from the league which President Wilson is advocating.

I believe if the United States once becomes a party to a League of Nations it will not remain a party to that League of Nations if it is being used except to carry out the ideals of the United States with regard to it. Therefore I am not much afraid of that.

I do not see how you could have formed a League of Nations before the peace, for this reason: The governments of the Allies must be parties to that League of Nations. They may have gotten the work prepared by others, they may have gotten a scheme drawn up, but the War Cabinet in England, the Cabinet in France, the Cabinet in the United States and other Cabinets of the Allies have got to put their hands to that treaty before the league can be formed.

Formed At The Peace

The League of Nations must be formed at the peace. If it is delayed beyond that its chance of ever being formed is prejudiced. The elaboration and consideration of a scheme will take weeks, and it may take months, and as it must be formed at the peace there is no time to be lost. Public opinion must ripen on the subject.

The governments should prepare whatever scheme they can through the best minds at their disposal, in order that things may be ready.

One of the next objections I find to a League of Nations is this—that people say: "You have had these schemes before. They have never come to anything. Why should they come to anything now?"

Well, the League of Nations is machinery, and machinery is of no use unless there is power to drive it. You might, long before the discovery had been made. How to apply the power of steam, have had the locomotive, with its wheels, pistons and everything else complete, but without motive power it would have been useless, and the wheels would not have gone round.

That is what the machinery of a League of Nations has been in previous years. The whole point in relation to a League of Nations is that now the war is finished there may be in mankind and in the world a motive power sufficient to work that machinery.

There has been no war like this in recorded history. Never before have you had whole nations put through the mill of war. The suffering has been on a scale unprecedented. Are we to suppose that human nature is rigid, so unteachable, so unalterable after all that tremendous experience that this generation is going through, as to have no permanent or lasting change, not only in men's minds but of their feelings?

This war has been unprecedented in another way than that. It has shown the world and the present generation not merely what war means today, but, with all the inventions of science, what war will mean twenty years hence, if it takes place—something more horrible than this war has been.

Our whole case is that the world after this experience and the revelation before it of what future wars will be, is convinced at the end of this war that another world war will be a crime and a disaster to be avoided at all costs.

That is what you must rely upon to make the machinery of the League of Nations work, and one of the things upon which I rely is that in our time, at any rate the men who survive this war and come back from the fighting to their own country, these are the men who are going to be most earnest in keeping the peace of the future.

We all of us see some of them from time to time. I know the feelings of those I do see. I am thinking of men from the ranks who are coming home. They say this war will make peace secure, but they are determined that as far as it lies within their power there shall be no more fighting in their lifetime. Your League of Nations, therefore, is machinery, for it will carry out the determination on the part of the world that it will stop future war.

If that determination does not exist, the machinery will be of no use, but if the determination does exist, then I believe the world at large will insist on the machinery being brought into use. That is why I believe that the formation of a League of Nations is not only possible, but is a test of whether the experience of this war has altered the whole point of view of the nations in regard to war in general.

The Boycott Question

Let me take one or two points which we ought to have definitely settled in our minds in regard to the working of the League of Nations?

How is it going to affect the fiscal question, for instance? There, I take what I understand to be President Wilson's attitude. He says: "No economic boycott within the League of Nations," but he leaves, or I understand he contemplates leaving, each individual member of the League of Nations—each Empire, each State, each Republic, whatever it may be—free with the League to settle its own fiscal question for itself.

We may have our own, and we probably shall have our own, fights here on the fiscal questions. It will be very surprising if there is not some discussion and some controversy, but with regard to the League of Nations you may keep that outside the question of the League, and settle it for yourselves in your own way; but having settled your fiscal system, you must recognise that in a League of Nations you will be bound to apply that fiscal system, whatever it may be, equally to all the other members of the League.

You won't be able to differentiate amongst them. That I understand to be the principle laid down by President Wilson, and that is the principle which certainly commends itself to me. That, I think, is a principle which must be accepted if the League of Nations is to be a League that will guarantee the peace of the world.

There is another important point in connection with the fiscal side of the League of Nations.

A Valuable Weapon

During this war there has been brought into existence an economic boycott of the enemy countries. I am told it has been very effective. The machinery for it is in existence. In my opinion, the Allies who have brought that machinery into existence should keep that machinery ready as part of the League of Nations, and if in future years an individual member of the League of Nations breaks the covenant of that League, that economic weapon is going to be a most powerful weapon in the hands of the League as a whole.

I think that economic weapon is most valuable as a future influence in keeping the peace and in deterring nations who have come into the League of Nations from breaking any covenant in the League. It will be a most valuable influence for that purpose, but then if it is to be a valuable influence for that purpose you must not bring it into existence before the purpose has arisen, or before there has been some breach of the covenant.

Now I come to another theory and difficult subject connected with the League of Nations—the question of what is called disarmament. I have tried, as far as I can, to get the fiscal difficulties put as clearly as possible so that they will not stand in the way of a League of Nations.

The Armament Question

You have got to handle also this question of disarmament very carefully. You will have many apprehensions in Great Britain that somehow or other a League of Nations is going to put us in a disadvantageous position, where we may be, by bad faith or otherwise, put in a position in which we are not sufficiently capable of defending ourselves.

I think you have got to go very carefully in your League of Nations with regard to definite proposals that may be suggested or adopted with regard to what is called disarmament.

One thing I do not mind saying. Before this war the expenditure on armaments, naval and military, had been going up by leaps and bounds. Germany had been forcing the pace in both. She has led the way up the hill in increasing expenditure on armaments. She must lead the way down the hill. That is a first condition from our point of view goes, without saying—there can be no talk of disarmament until Germany, the great armer, has disarmed.

But then I think we must go further than that. I think the League of Nations might insist upon each government which is a member of the League of Nations becoming itself responsible for the amount of armaments made in its own country. Your difficulty now is that in a given country there may be a vast number of ships of war, guns and munitions of war being made, and the Government may say: "Oh, these are being made by private firms for other countries, and we have nothing to do with them."

I do not see why it should be impossible for governments to agree that they will keep that matter in their own hands, that they will give the fullest public information as to the actual amount of what are called armaments being constructed or available in each country at any given time. I do not see why that should not be done in the future.

And if that were done, and you found some governments beginning to force the pace in armaments, I rather think that you would find the matter being brought before the League of Nations, and a discussion would arise as to whether it was time to bring the economic weapon into use before things went further.

The League of Nations may have considerable power provided the governments admit responsibility with regard to the amount of armaments being constructed.

Necessary Weapons

But remember, even so you will never, by any regulations you may make about armaments, dispose completely of the question: Supposing tomorrow, the financial pressure were so great, and the feeling that another war was remote was so strong that ships of war, munitions of war, cease to be constructed in the world at large, and those now in existence were allowed to lapse or become obsolete until armaments had disappeared in the form in which we know them.

Supposing all that happened, you would not have settled the question, because then the potential weapons of war would be your merchant ships and commercial airplanes. All those things will be developed after the war, and in the construction of those things you can have no limitation—they must go on being built by private firms. You cannot limit the merchant ships or the amount of commercial airplanes to be built, and the fewer the armaments, fighting airplanes and ships of war in the ordinarily accepted sense, the more important potentially as weapons of war become the things you use in commerce, your ships, airplanes and chemicals of all kinds.

Well, then, is not the moral of all this, that the one thing which is going to produce disarmament in the world is a sense of security? And it is because I believe that a League of Nations may produce, and will produce, that sense of security in the world at large which will make disarmament—disarmament in the sense of reduction of armaments—a reality and not a sham, that is one reason for advocating a League of Nations in order that we may not have the sense of security.

Germany In The League

Now, I come to another point. We must, with a League of Nations, be sure that in putting forward these ideals we mean what we said. We must make it clear the object of the League of Nations movement has been to get a League of Nations formed—and that is clear in every speech President Wilson has made about it—into which you can get Germany, and not formed in order that you may find a pretext for keeping Germany out.

On the other hand, your League of Nations must not be a sham, and you must have no nation in it which is not sincere. That means that you must have every government in the League of Nations representing a free people, a free people as thoroughly convinced as are the countries who now desire the League of Nations, of the objects of the League, and are thoroughly determined to carry out those objects in all sincerity. That you must do.

SELLING BABIES TO OUR SOLDIERS NEW BUSINESS

One Man Tells Of Disposing Of Ten In One Month Among Americans

Paris, Nov. 30. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Selling babies to soldiers," is Murray G. Sawyer's characterisation of its activities as a Red Tringle man with the American expeditionary forces. Mr Sawyer comes from Minneapolis, Minn.

"Horrible, isn't it?—but true," he said to a friend who met him in a French village and asked what he was doing. "My particular outfit of men has sold ten babies in the last ten days, and we expect to sell a hundred more within the next two months. Why, it's the greatest business in France today—this selling of babies to soldiers.

"We have been working with a bunch of men up pretty close to the front lately, and when pay day comes around there's nothing much to do with their money. So we Y.M.C.A. men began to figure out something to offset that.

"There are fifty-nine men in a platoon, and we suggested that a platoon should adopt a baby on pay day. It costs 500 francs to take care of a baby for one year, and that meant that all but nine men in a platoon should pay 5 francs each on the first instalment and 5 francs each on the following pay day, making a payment each time of 250 francs, or the 500 in all. Each platoon elects a leader who acts as a go-between, for the babies are bought through the baby department of 'The Stars and Stripes.' On the payment of the second and final instalment the leader gets seven pictures of the child in various poses.

"It will be possible for one platoon to take up six babies a year, for it would mean about $1 from each man on every pay day, which comes around about twice in two months.

"One man said to me the other day: 'Gee, Sawyer, this baby business is great. Who wouldn't rather have a baby than a jag?"

"And that's the way we Y.M.C.A. men have figured it out. We have sold ten babies in ten days, and we are going to place one hundred right in our division before next pay day rolls around."

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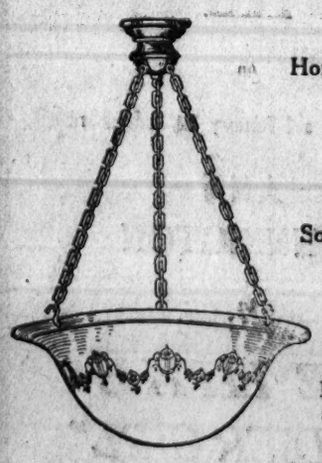

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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 20)

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The Head Office of The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., will be removed from No. 6, Kiukiang Road, to No. 80, Yangtzsepoo Road, from Monday, 27th January, 1919. Telephone Numbers: East 467, 468 and 469.
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British Trade Plans Told By China Association Head

Opposition Of Manchester And Bradford Firms Subject Of Comment By President Anderson

(From a Special Correspondent)

London, December 7.—Following the close of the Great War the thoughts and energies of business men are being directed to the resumption of trade. So far as the China market is concerned no question is of greater immediate interest from the British standpoint than our attitude towards, and our future relations with, the Germans in the Far East. It is clearly understood that at Hongkong the British community do not want Germans in their midst under any pretext for, at least, "a period of years" —to quote the resolution passed at a mass meeting held at Hongkong on November 7—and that resolution is now under the consideration of the Government here. At the Treaty Ports the British have also a special interest in the question. So, too, in regard to other parts of China. At the time of writing news reaches London that at Tientsin Germans are urging the Chinese to break their existing contracts with the Allies under the pretext that German firms can give more favorable terms.

Having regard to the importance of this subject of trade policy in the Far East I called upon Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman of the China Association in London, who kindly consented to give me his views generally on the present position.

Efforts Of China Association

"The China Association," said Mr. Anderson, "has made a strong effort to keep British trade in our hands after the war. Formerly the Germans had got into our trade in China to a very considerable extent by giving long credit to the Chinese. These credits were on a basis which English firms did not consider legitimate, but by means of these methods the Germans succeeded in transferring a good deal of our trade to themselves, no doubt with the object of increasing their status generally in China. We, of the China Association, tried to get up here an understanding among English firms interested in trade with the Far East. We wanted them to do everything in their power to put a stop to the granting of excessive credits, and also that, as far as possible, they should confine their operations to British channels.

"Well, in regard to this, while we got a good deal of support here, and while we believe the Germans will have great difficulty in the immediate future in obtaining the same financial facilities that they enjoyed before the war, the fact has to be recorded that we came up against a certain number of people in this country who plainly told us that they will renew their German connections in China at the earliest opportunity.

"Their reason for this attitude is that they have no important British connections in China, that since the war they have been unable to replace their German connections with British ones, and, in brief, that if they agreed not to revive their trade with the Germans now they would have no constituents in China at all. In other words, their contention is that firms who did no business with Germans in the Far East before the war would make no sacrifice now, whereas they would have to sacrifice all, or nearly all, their interests."

Object Of The Germans

I remarked that having regard to the record of the Germans in China and elsewhere it was surprising that, apart from the strictly business standpoint, patriotic sentiment did not carry more weight with the class of business people referred to.

"The China Association and others outside," Mr. Anderson replied, "took the view that Germans were not in trade in China only for the sake of the profit they got out of it. They had ulteribr motives, chief among these being the desire to extend the German sphere of influence. Recently we sent out a statement as to how the position stood. This was despatched to the China Association's branches in Hongkong and elsewhere in China. Hongkong supported the view that we took. We also urged upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers the desirability of keeping British trade in China in British hands when business is resumed after the war. Our efforts were, however, without any effective result mainly owing to opposition from a section of Manchester and Bradford shipping firms who had extensive transactions with Germans previous to the war.

"I don't know how we can do anything further in the matter," continued Mr. Anderson, "except that by making the subject known in the press you can stimulate public interest and arouse public opinion, and by this means exert some influence that will restrain the eagerness of certain British subjects to make money by trading with our enemies, and at the same time assist the latter to re-establish their business in China. That is really what it comes to.

Trade Policy Of The British

"The China Association is not advocating this policy, now that the war is over, purely from hostility to the Germans—not from motives of revenge, or from a desire to kick them when they are down. We have been working at this from the beginning of the war.

"What we feel is that the Germans have always taken very good care to keep control of their own trade in China—that is to say, the trade of which they have had a monopoly. While they have always jealously guarded German trade in China and kept it in the hands of Germans, they have also done everything they could to get into British trade and undermine our position in China. Our policy, therefore, is this: We say, 'If the Germans have kept their trade in their own hands why should not we do so?' After all, it is our trade! I do not see that there is any unfairness in that.

"Hitherto we have given the Germans every facility in our power, and they have repaid our generous treatment by working against us in every way they could—even to the extent of using their Consulate offices at Shanghai as a center from which to foment a revolution in India. At Hongkong the question hinges on whether the Germans will be permitted to go back there. That question is being considered by the responsible authorities in London with whom I have had interviews on the subject, and I rather think something will be done. But in China the position is different, for of course, as is known, the Germans have resided there all through the war thanks to the influence they have been able to exercise on the Chinese Government. Moreover, they have scored heavily at our expense.

"When China had agreed to deport the Germans from that country it is wellknown that the German Government threatened to take reprisals—probably by deporting a greater number of the inhabitants of French and Belgian territory in their occupation, and by imposing hard conditions on British prisoners of war. They refused to ratify The Hague Agreement for exchange of prisoners unless we undertook to prevent deportation of their nationals in China. As events have turned out, they have treated our prisoners of war in the most shameful and barbarous manner, while their nationals have had a privileged position in China, although the latter were entirely in the power of the Allies. The Germans transferred their interests to the Dutch Government for protection, and the Dutch Consuls have refrained from interfering in any way with them. They have done practically what they liked.

The Future

"However, I do not think," Mr. Anderson continued, "that the position of the Germans with the Chinese in the future will be quite so favorable—it will not be so influential—as it has been in the past, because it has happened that when the Germans failed to get their way in China they were apt to instil a certain amount of fear into the Chinese. They will not, I feel sure, be able to do that to anything like the same extent in the future."

Asked for his opinion with regard to probable trade developments in the immediate future now that the war is over, Mr. Anderson replied that the answer to that depended upon shipping. Owing to the great amount of tonnage withdrawn from the China station trade between here and the Far East has been held up.

"We have been urging the Government," he said, "to put on extra tonnage at the earliest possible moment; and we have also pointed out that the trade with China has been so frightfully hit owing to high freights that it is of the utmost importance that this matter should have prompt attention.

"I may tell you," concluded Mr. Anderson, "that Government officials have frankly admitted to me that China has been hardly dealt with, and, furthermore, they have assured me that the Far Eastern route is one of the very first that will receive consideration in the allocation of shipping."

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND ASKS SHANGHAI SUPPORT

Money Needed To Send Sufferers From German Occupation To Holland

At the date of the signing of the armistice, there were 30,000 half-starved, tuberculous or scrofulous children remaining in Belgium. Their condition was due to neglect during German occupation. Many of these have been sent to homes and hospitals maintained in Holland by the Belgium Children's Fund, which is now issuing an appeal for funds in order that the work may continue.

Eighty thousand pounds has been spent the last two years to support asylums where the children are sent. The greater part of this money came either from Great Britain or her Colonies.

The request for funds has now reached Shanghai and those desirous of subscribing may send money or checks, made payable to the Belgian Children's Fund, to Mr. Paul May, acting Consul-General at Peking, or to Mr. G. Braddon, Honorary Secretary, 32 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. I.

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 25, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/0 = Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.52
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119 = Tls. 84.03
@ 72.5 = Mex. $115.90
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.275
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 256
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1810
Native Interest ..... Tls. .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅜

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/0
London ..... Demand 5/0⅛
India ..... T.T. 333⅛
Paris ..... T.T. 650
Paris ..... Demand 653
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119⅛
Hongkong ..... T.T. 94⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 47⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 282½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46⅞

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2⅞
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/3
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 681
New York .... o/d Docy. 120⅛
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 124⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,300 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For January

Hk. Tls.	3.52 @ 5/1⅛		£1
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
„	0.74 @ 121⅛	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 42⅛	Yen	2.61
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
„	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Weeks $12.75
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.75 March
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 Mar.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.00 cash
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 85.00

Unofficial

Telephones Tls. 78.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

S.M.C. 6% 1903 Debs. @ Tls. 88.00 cash

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.60 March

AMERICAN MARKETS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Cotton slumped on Tuesday in view of general conditions in the labor trades and the belief that a readjustment of peace conditions means lower prices for all commodities. Heavy export orders for steel included 37,000 tons of shipbuilding material for Japan, 15,000 tons for Holland and also 10,000 tons of pig iron for Japan. Other foreign buying is awaiting readjustment here.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, January 22:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.72½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 8½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.74½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market firmer; tendency, undecided; offered 1,214 tons; sold 668 tons.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 15.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 1d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 1⅛d. paid.
Tendency of market, steadier.
Previous quotation, London, Jan. 14:
Spot, 2s. 1d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 1⅛d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongong, January 17.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly report:

Our market continues inactive due to the dearness of money both here and in Shanghai and the volume of business done has been on a small scale.

There are a few enquiries from the North for the smaller priced Cotton shares and a few sales have taken place to Shanghai.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks opened in the beginning of the week at $725 and $720 but following on the dividend announced of £2-5/- and a bonus of £1-10/- coupled with a fall in Exchange, the price has risen to $740 at which the market closes with strong buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are in request at $405, and Unions at $935. North China's are still quoted at Tls. 117½.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $158 and Hongkong Fires at $340 are unchanged from last week.

Shipping.—Douglases could be placed at $87 and there are a few buyers for March on this basis. Steamboats are nominal at $21½ with no business passing. Preferred Indos are wanted at $30 and Deferred Indos have been dealt in a very small extent at $155. Star Ferries have buyers at $34 and Shells at 135/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been dealt in at $100 at which there are a few buyers. Malabons are wanted at $37½.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs at $2¼, Urals at 33/-, Kailans at 47/- and Tronohs at 40/- are unaltered from last week. Langkats have come to business at Tls. 20.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves continue in demand at $111 with sellers holding for $112. Hongkong Docks are quoted nominally at $157. Shanghai Docks have sellers in Shanghai at Tls. 137 for March with buyers offering Tls. 135.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at $108 and Lands at $101. Humphreys have changed hands at $7.70, and Hotels at $90. Kowloon Lands at $33 and West Points at $72 are unaltered from last week.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $70. China Lights are offering at $6. Hongkong Trams are a quiet market at $7.80.

Miscellaneous. — China Borneos could be placed at $12½. Dairy Farms have been dealt in at $25 at which they close with buyers. Ropes are wanted at $35, Providents at $8¼, Cements at $8.90. Powells have buyers at $9½, and Waterboats have come to business at $12¼.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 3/3 7/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68⅞.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Census Bureau announced today that cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 11,051,845 running bales, including 149,412 pound bales, 21,860 bales of American Egyptian and 41,880 bales of Sea Island.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Hankow	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hongkong	Peking	Burma)
	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondiehery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Longkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, LD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000
Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyua.	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Chang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中國銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New Y* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00
Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending January 23:

The market still continue very dull with but few transaction recorded. Langkats changed hands at Tls. 20¼ and Tls. 20½ c.n.i. cash and Tls 22 March. Banks continue in demand at $445. Cottons on the whole are somewhat neglected. Ewos are wanted at Tls. 120; Kung yiks at Tls. 135. Docks remain steady at Tls. 131. New Engineerings are firm at Tls. 25 March. There appears to be rather more enquiry for cheap rubbers, but the offers, in most cases are considerably lower than the rates recorded for last business done. Debentures are offering somewhat freely, sellers predominating.

Following is the cash business recorded:

January 17.—Langkats Tls. 22 March. Shanghai Lands (10 shares) Tls. 60. Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.85.

January 18.—Yangtszepoo Cottons (ord.) Tls. 9 March. New Engineerings Tls. 25¼ March. Shanghai Municipal Council 5½ percent Debs. 1914 Tls. 73.

January 20.—New Engineerings Tls. 25 March. Chemors Tls. 1. Ayer Tawahs Tls. 20.

January 21.—Yangtsze Insurance $210. Yangtszepoo Cottons (ord.) Tls. 9.10 March. New Engineerings Tls. 25 March. Shanghai Docks Tls. 130½. Shanghai Municipal Council 5½ percent Debs. 1914 Tls. 73. Sua Manggis. Tls. 3¾.

January 22.—Yangtsze Insurance $210. Kungyiks Tls. 13¾. Langkats Tls. 20¼. 20½. Shanghai Waterworks 6 percent Debs. Tls. 83. Senawangs Tls. 8.

January 23.—Langkats Tls. 20½ cash. Tls. 22 March. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7¼. Sungei Duris Tls. 8½.

Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly report:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule dull and there now seems small prospect of business till after the China New Year holidays, especially as silkmen have by now practically completed their arrangements to carry over the New Year. The Japan market registers a further decline and is weak.

Yellow Silk.—Some small lots have been taken on basis of Mienyang S. C. 1 and 2, Tls. 387½, 367½. C. H. 1 and 2, Tls. 382½, 362½. Wooyung C. H. 1, 2 and 3, Tls. 335, 315, 295.

Steam Filatures.—A few small parcels have been taken at lower rates and at rather mixed values.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakuki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, January 31, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Saturday, February 1, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 25	— Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 25	**— Moji, Kobe & Osaka**	**Kumano Maru**	**Jap. N. Y. K.**
Jan. 25	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M.
Jan. 25	M.N. Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 25	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 25	— Tsingtao.	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 25	6.00*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 25	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

To-day at 3 p.m.
MATINEE
A treat for the kiddies

To-Night at 9.15
Your last chance to see this wonderful programme

FREDONY
the Incomparable
and
Vaudeville Company

Mlle. Blanche Rossetti
Miss Tessie Turner
Mons. Arthur Baroen

ANTONIO MORENO
in
"A Son of the Hills"

CHARLES RAY
in a Five Part film
"The Clodhopper"

To-Morrow

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
FINAL EPOCH
"PUNISHMENTS"
The final scenes in the greatest and most successful serial ever shown in Shanghai.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE—AMERICAN WAR NEWS
The world's best topicals.

FREDONY and VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
in a complete change of programme
Fredony presents his Musical Comedy Extravaganza
A show with 1,000 laughs

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
January, 26th and 27th
and
Matinee on Sunday, 26th
Presenting
The Vitagraph Special Feature
"THE INTRIGUE"
In Five Parts
Played by
The Celebrated Artist Master
Bobby Connelly

MATINEE TODAY
Showing
"THE RED ACE"
and
"THE INTRIGUE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
January 26th and 27th
SHOWING
The Sensational Drama
"THE NURSE"
In Five Parts

"Experiments with Liquid Air"
Interesting

"Kitty and the Cowboys"
Comedy

"A Bunch of Flowers"
Comedy

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about 7 p.m. today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hyson (European Line) left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Santo Maru with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will be despatched for Marseilles via Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Saturday, February 1, and the tender Whangpoo with passengers an dmails will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

24.—Gloomy, misty, rainy weather with Northerly winds and intermittent squalls all along the coast. The depressions of Eastern China have put to sea and the barometers have slowly risen, as a rule, all over the Chinese continent.

25.—Gloomy, misty weather with moderate to fresh Northerly breezes. Barometers are decidedly rising.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT
and
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

SEASON COMMENCING
Monday, 27th, with the famous Irish comedy
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Tuesday, 28th, the thrilling spy play
"SEVEN DAYS LEAVE"
Wednesday, 29th, the screaming London farce
"THE GLAD EYE"
Thursday, 30th, the great American detective drama
"WITHIN THE LAW"
Friday, 31st, J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great Canadian drama
"TIGER'S CUB"

USUAL PRICES
Booking at Moutrie's.
20914

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Today, 26th January.
"THE RED ACE"
16th Episode, Final
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
11th and 12th Episodes
Also Performance by
MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS
Matinee Today
Coming, the Famous Trans-Atlantic Super-Serial
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
36 Parts
Full of punches, stunts, thrills and surprises

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
E'rope, via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza	..	..	..	14.30	..	14.15
Hongkong	Kaifong	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Hsiukong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kaifong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Tuesday, January 28.							
Japan & America, via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Japan & America	T'shima M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada or U.S.A.	T'shima M.	..	18.00	..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, Jan. 29.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, January 30.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Santo M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Friday, Jan. 31.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Porthos	..	18.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Siberia M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Saturday, February 1, 1919.							
Europe, etc.	*Porthos						
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary letters will be closed at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post 12 noon on January 30.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 25	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 25	— Hongkong	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	— Singapore	J.B. Aug. Kessler	
Jan. 25	— Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	— Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 25	— Tsingtao	Senyo Maru	Jap.
Jan. 25	— Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 25	— Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 25	— Hankow	Tachi Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 25	— Japan	Pembrokeshire	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 25	— Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.
Jan. 25	— Japan	Fusiki Maru	Jap.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 26	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	— Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—	Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 18	—	Anlang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 19	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	— Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	— Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 23	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 23	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony
Jan. 23	— Dalny	Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	— Chinkiang	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Jan. 23	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Jan. 24	— V'stock, Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 24	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan. 24	— Hankow	Abkwang	Br.	A P Co.
Jan. 24	— Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 24	— Hongkong	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Jan. 24	— Hongkong	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 24	— Japan	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. ..Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. ..Jan. 30
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. ..Jan. 30
For Europe, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos .....Feb. 1

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. ..Jan. 27

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
07TW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Oct. 10	———	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	— —	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	———	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
BNB	Nov. 8	———	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	———	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	———	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec. 21	———	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Jan. 7	———	Woodcock	Br. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Jan. 11	———	Bee	Br. g-b.				
Sp.	Jan. 17	———	Saga	Jap. g-b.				

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

We Write
Fire
Insurance

FIRE BURGLARY MOTOR CAR

Better see us before it happens
RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.
INSURANCE
15 Nanking Road. Phone 65

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers

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'Phones 1606 & 1608

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the:—
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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. —	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. —	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. —	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb. 23	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 26	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 28	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 7	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 27	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Jan. 28	—	London, ect.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 30	—	London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. —	—	Marseilles	[illegible] Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb. 2	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 4	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	—	London	Telreslas	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. —	—	London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 2	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 26	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 27	noon	Chinwangtao	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Tsingtao and Dairen	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 28	8.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 31	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain J. M. Johannesser, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, January 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachi Maru, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, January 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leaev on Tuesday, January 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, January 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, January 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nagankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Captain J. Halket, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsintah, Captain John Glue, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaifong, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund, direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, February 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwah Kuei, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on Monday, January 27, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'tszepoo Wharf on Monday, Jan. 27 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Sunday, February 2. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturady, Feb. 22, at For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at ——— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA".
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
*BORNEO MARU.	(10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
*CELEBES MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
*LUZON MARU .....(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, end of Feb.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Jan. 25	Jan. 27

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Feb. 4	Feb. 6

*No accommodation for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 108 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 1st
Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 22	Montcalm*	Feb. 20
Montcalm†	Apr. 9	Empress of Asia	Mar. 8
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	May 17	Empress of Asia	May 3
Montcalm	June 14	Montcalm	May 31
Empress of Russia	June 21	Empress of Russia	June 7

†Montcalm calls at Moji
*Montcalm proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 31
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL, 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 11
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 31
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Jan. 28
SANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuga,	Jan. 31
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 29
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itouno,	Feb. 8

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. W. Tanaka,	Jan. 28

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Feb. 3

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
1925	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
1940	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2810	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		634	1612
725	2135	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—		615	1602
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		600	1547
1133	121	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—		2137	926
1801	752	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		1746	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—		:	5.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		1728	1812
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—		1152	1311
1315	1338	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—		1142	1256
1546	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		846	1032
1818	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—		:	10.
630	185	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		050	1442
1208	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—		030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—		2018	928
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—		1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line				Fast 5.
720		. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .			1626
J430		. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .			910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
940	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1150	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1052	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

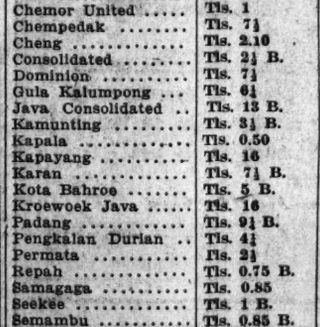
BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$645 B.
Chartered	£90 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 230
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$156
Indo-China Pref....	
"Shell"	132/6
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$157
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 130½
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 39 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 122½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 57½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150
Kungyik	Tls. 13½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$99 B.
Green Island	$8.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 20½ C.N.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [1 B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.85
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.65
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Zlangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road



Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 21, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	„	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	14-20
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

The Barrett Specification Roof

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Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak" Ready Roofing, it is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested.

And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.

Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

THE EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.
Sole Agents: 38 Canton Road

"SPHINX"
BANDAR-LOG

Inspired by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books, with acknowledgments to that famous author.

"Nothing is hidden from the Bandar-log, my friends, nor can the least thing escape our notice. We leapt from the pines and clutched at. We tried our teeth on it and threw it upon the hard floor. But nought could we harm it for on it was written 'Sphinx.' Stronger is it than anything of the Jungle; more wonderful than ought to be found in the Cold Lairs."

The Sphinx Manufacturing Co.
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

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An illustrated catalogue of Sphinx Plugs, suitable for all types of motors or motor engines, can be obtained on application to the offices of this Journal.

Isis Theatre

Commencing from Thursday, January 30th

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"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

18 Episodes 36 Parts

This serial is full of punches, thrills, adventures, sensations and surprises. Nothing like this serial has previously been shown.

Today's Matinee

THE
"RED ACE"
Final Episode

Juggling Performance
etc., etc.

Monday's Programme

"WHO IS No. 1?"
13th and 14th Episodes

and

"THE BLACK-BOX"
13th and 14th Episodes

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Lunar New Year Day.

The train service on Saturday, February 1st, 1919, Lunar New Year Day, will be suspended, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

"Up" Through Fast, leaving Shanghai North at 9.10 a.m.

"Down" Through Fast, leaving Nanking at 7.20 a.m.

"Up" and "Down" Night Express Trains, leaving Shnaghai North and Nanking respectively at 11.00 p.m.

First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa, available from Wednesday, January 29th, until Monday, February 10th, inclusive.

First, Second and Third Class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from the above mentioned stations to the following stations on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway:—

Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow, and vice versa.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

NOTICE

Lunar New Year Day.

The Train Service will be suspended on Saturday, 1st February, 1919, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

Shanghai-Hangchow Section.

No. 110 Down Express, leaving Shanghai North at 14.50 hours and Shanghai South at 15.00 hours.

No. 109 Up Express, leaving Zah Kou at 14.10 hours.

Kiangshoo Branch Line.

No. 128 Up, leaving Konzenchiao at 14.00 hours.

No. 131 Down, leaving Hangchow at 19.15 hours.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class week-end return tickets between Shanghai North, Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Ksahai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow and vice versa will be issued available from Wednesday, January 29th until Monday, the 10th February, 1919, both dates inclusive.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from the above mentioned stations (except Shanghai North) to the following stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and vice versa: Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
January 24th, 1919.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
20770

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Fresh Butter

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Best Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
"ROSE" BRAND
In 2 lbs. (nom.) tins.

The Australian Produce Co.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of MARY ANNA BETINES, Deceased. — *Cause No. 730*

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DECEASED:

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition for the issuance of Letters of Administration will take place on Wednesday, January 29, 1919, at 10 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.
20966

THROUGH BOOKING

The Public are notified that through tickets to the following stations on the Peking-Hankow Railway are no longer obtainable, viz:—

**Kwangshui,
Sin Yang Chow,
Chumatien,
Fenglochen,
Matow,
Lincheng,
Chowkow-tien.**

TRAFFIC MANAGER,
S. N. R.
20965

NOTICE

NINGPO LINE

S.S. "Hsin Peking" will not sail to Ningpo on Wednesday, 29th January, owing to overhaul.

She will resume her sailing to Ningpo on Monday, 10th February, at 4.30 p.m. from the French Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.
20960

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.
20933

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
20893

BITTERS

Gordon's Orange Bitters
in quarts and pints

Boker's Bitters
quarts only

Angostura Bitters
pints only

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
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R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

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20795

Destruction of Opium Stocks

The burning of the Opium Stocks by order of the Chinese Government will be resumed at Pootung (close to Customs Signal Station) on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, commencing at 9 a.m. each day.

Entrance to the enclosure surrounding the incinerators will be by ticket only: a steam-launch will be at Hankow Road Jetty from 9 a.m. onwards each day to convey ticket holders to and from Pootung.

The vacant ground to the north of the enclosure will be open to non-ticket holders.

Tickets can be obtained on application to

MR. CHANG I-P'ENG,
Special Delegate for the Destruction of Opium Stocks,
c/o Commissioner of Customs,
at the Custom House.
Shanghai, 23rd January, 1919.
20948

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

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offers the most for the money—more power to operate your starter and lights—more service to insure your complete satisfaction in its use.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

RELIABLE BUYING AGENTS

CYCLE AND MOTOR PNEUMATIC TYRES, SOLID TYRES, TENNIS AND GOLF BALLS, CARRIAGE TYRING, ENGINEERING RUBBER GOODS, MATS, MATTING, ETC., ETC.

are required at once in this immediate territory to hand our Rubber Goods. Over sixty years' experience, we can ship substantial quantities of Rubber Goods. Customers brands made to order. ALL GOODS OF HIGHEST GUARANTEED QUALLY.

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Ryland St., Birmingham, England
Contractors to British Admiralty, War Office, Principal Railway Cos. etc., etc.

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RESPONSIBLE POSITION, as assistant manager or head of department of a foreign firm, wanted by a well-educated Chinese of good family. Is a good English correspondent and has keen business and executive abilities. Good connection with local Chinese authorities and government bureaux. Apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.
20935 J.28.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by single man, furnished room with morning tea, in Central District, but not in private family. Reply, stating rate, to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns on Kiangse and Canton Roads. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Tel. No. East 24.
20936

DANCING

DANCING CLASS, gentleman wants to join. Please write to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.
20952 J.26.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT
One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, very centrally situated, comfortable and well-furnished apartments of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen, and servants' quarters, from March. Rent $175 per month. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.
20969

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let with board, a large well-furnished room with verandah. Suitable for married couple or bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, also stabling. Telephone West 756, or apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.
20962 J.26.

NEAR Carter Road, to let with board, two single rooms adjoining, suitable for gentleman, with private balcony. Hot and cold water. Telephone and stabling. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
20962 J.26.

TO LET, two large rooms (first floor), 87 Range Road (near the North Szechuen Road).
20964 J.30.

TO LET, furnished flat of two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, also small attic room, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
20951 J.29.

TO LET, with board, two very comfortable attic rooms. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
20829 J.26.

ONE small, very comfortable room free, with bathroom. Good home and excellent table. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.
20947 J.26.

MOST comfortable communicating rooms free, furnished with every convenience. Small and large flats. Meals (of the best) served privately. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.
20947 J.26.

TO LET, near Bund, a comfortably furnished apartment of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
20921 J.26.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.
20927

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.
20860

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist. Apply, stating nationality, experience and salary expected, to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.
20946 J.30.

WANTED, for service in the Vladivostok office of the Young Men's Christian Association, a first-class stenographer. For particulars apply to Mr. Starrett, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Telephone North 3087.
20945 J.26.

Exchange and Mart

For SALE, 44 cal. Colt revolver, double action, new service, seven-inch barrel. Good as new and 150 rounds of shells. Price $60. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
20963 J.26.

FOR SALE, Overland car, five-seater, self-starter, electric light, in perfect running order. Can be seen and tried any time. Reply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.
20934 J.26.

FOR SALE, a few hand and treadle sewing machines, prices exceptionally moderate. Repair orders promptly executed. Please apply to Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y. 15a, North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 1640.
20938 J.29.

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth 2/3-seater car, in splendid condition, good as new, only been driven by owner. 20 miles per gallon guaranteed. Taels 1,100, or nearest. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.
20924 J.26.

FOR SALE, one "Indian" Flat twin motor cycle, 1918 model, in first-class order and condition. Those interested please apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
20919 J.26.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
20741

MEN WANTED
But

Men who can do **something** and do it **well.**

The whole world over, **Trained Men are in demand. There** are not enough jobs to go around for the untrained.

Lift yourself above the common, job-seeking class. Secure *special* training in your *spare time.* Learn to do **one thing** better than the average man and the world will **demand** your services.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

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—Stenography	—Automobile "
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Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Spoital Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer
282 Courses of Thorough Practical Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. 15. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11C NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Write address HERE

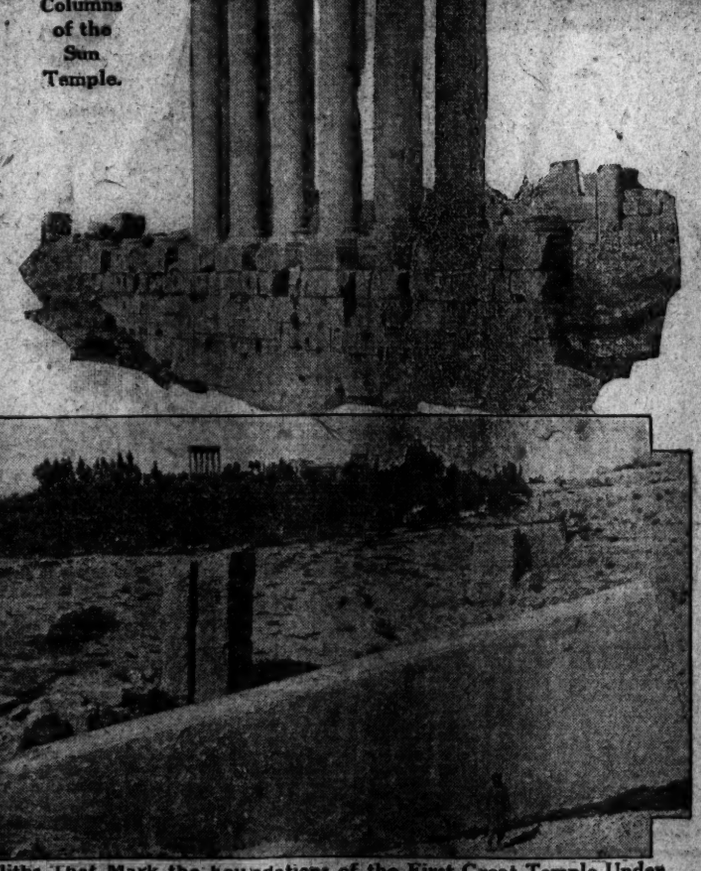
Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, January 26, 1919

The Home of the Cruel God Baal Now in Christian Hands

Arrangements Being Made to Excavate the Ruins of Baal-Bek, Where Was the Greatest Temple of the Ancient Pagan Deity Who Devoured Women and Babes

The Acropolis of Baal-Bek, Showing the Six Columns of the Ruined Temple of the Sun, and Beside it the Ruins Over the Site of the Ancient Shrine of Baal, Where Thousands of Women and Children Were Slaughtered.

"The Bride of Baal" Painting by the Distinguished Artist, Henry Motte, which Recreates One of the Incidents of the Cruel God's Worship



A Closer View of the Six Columns of the Sun Temple.

One of the Monoliths That Mark the Foundations of the First Great Temple Under Which Excavations Will Soon Be Begun.

By Dr. Clifton Harby Levy.

FOREMOST among the expeditions preparing to excavate cities and sites of ancient, long-vanished civilizations in the lands now wrested from the Turks will be a combined American and English party which will work among the ruins of Baal-Bek, whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity and which was the home of the cruelest god mankind has ever created.

Baal-Bek is in Christian hands now for the first time in all history. And it is a curiously imagination-stirring thought that this year has seen Nazareth and Jerusalem, the cities where the Prince of Peace lived and taught, and the dwelling place of the deity as far distant from Him as the poles, both passing into the possession of Christendom.

For years archaeological science has cast covetous eyes upon Baal-Bek. But like hundreds of similar treasure houses of knowledge—and it may be said actually houses of treasure itself—the ancient shrine of Baal was locked to it. The Turks, mainly through religious prejudices, did not allow Western research within the places they held. The few expeditions which were permitted to work here and there in the territory were hampered in every possible way by the officials under the influence of the Mohammedan priests. The Turks, never a scientific race, spent, of course, no time themselves upon excavating.

And what aroused the ire and regret of science was that this race held three-quarters of all the places where scientific research would best be rewarded. Among them, as has been said, Baal-Bek was in the foremost rank.

Now all this is changed and the expedition forming will be fully equipped to open up the crypts and tunnels known to exist beneath the shattered Roman temple to the sun that was built on the foundations of the more ancient Temple of Baal, and which have been closed for ages.

What light will be brought out of their darkness cannot be predicted. Many a page of the past will be restored, of course; new light thrown upon world mysteries; treasures of gold and silver and jewels, perhaps; treasure more precious than these to science certainly—but whatever is discovered it is sure to be revellent of the unspeakable cruelties and wickednesses which were perpetrated in the name of Baal.

Baal was the great god of the Phoenicians and was known as Bel among the Babylonians, but it was the former who developed his system of worship in ways which are to-day almost incredible. In the New Testament he is called Belzebub, or Baal Zebub—the father of lies. In Carthage, which was founded by the Phoenicians and to which his worship was transferred in all its horror, the ritual of the sacrifice of children was one of the outstanding atrocities.

The statue there, and also at Tyre, was of metal—and gigantic. By ingenious mechanisms the eyes opened and shut, and the mouth was a huge cavern with movable jaws. The arms also were movable, with the hands arranged to carry a burden. The body of the god itself was simply a huge brazier in which under forced draft were burned aromatic woods and "sacred" inflammable substances. At the bottom of the gullet was a metal screen somewhat like a grate. At the times of ceremony the priests started the fire within the body of the image. Hundreds of babies and small children, drawn from all classes, were brought to the temple. One by one they were placed upon the outstretched hands of the god. Under the manipulation of the priests the eyes rolled, the mouth opened, the arms lifted, and when they touched the metal mouth they rolled the sacrifice within. The child dropped down the iron gullet, fell upon the grate and was incinerated in the flames beneath.

After these sacrifices and during them, because the numbers of victims were so great, the calcined bones of these little innocents were taken out and placed in small stone coffins, which formed a part of the "records" of the temple. Thousands of these little coffins have been found under the ruins of the Temple of Baal at Carthage—and they will, no doubt, be one of the first mementos of the devilish rites that will be encountered by the scientists at Baal-Bek.

But the worship of Baal ran the whole gamut of cruelty. Its priests specialized not only in the destruction of babies but of women, and this latter was accompanied by unspeakable degradation. They had their hold upon the high and low alike, and scores upon scores of the maidens of their race went to sacrifice.

One of the most curious of these masqueraded under the name of "The Bride of Baal."

In a crypt of the Temple of Baal at Baal-Bek—and also in Carthage, Tyre and all the other cities where the god was worshipped—there was a gigantic stone statue of the monster. It sat within a pit and at its feet roamed lions. Regularly Baal was given a bride—probably once a month. These brides were the most beautiful of the daughters of the nobles. The priests selected those they thought the god would like. The unhappy victim was then taken with elaborate ceremonies into the crypt and placed upon a cushion upon the lap of the statue. There she was left without food or drink and with the lions prowling below her. She could not leave the god because the only way to do so would be to cast herself down at the beasts.

But all the evidence is that after the people had been duped by the ceremonies the priests themselves stole back, fed the lions, rescued the maiden for themselves and made her a slave of their wiles and desires, and after a time she, too, was slaughtered. It is probable that this inner shrine of wickedness still with its statue will be found beneath the Temple of Baal at Baal-Bek.

The original city of Baal-Bek is so old that no one knows when or by whom it was built. It stands, perhaps, as the sole contemporary of Damascus, acknowledged to be the oldest city in the world. Its unwritten history probably runs back to the earliest days of Phoenician civilization, but how much further back it goes we shall not know until thorough and deep excavations have been made beneath its ruins.

Heliopolis, or Baal-Bek, was a great city on the direct road between Tyre and Palmyra, and there was accumulated the wealth, the luxury and the corruption of the early Christian centuries, for Christianity had made little way there. Pagan worship was at its highest in Baal-Bek, and the early Christian writers expatiate upon the immorality of the city. Here it was that Gelanius became a martyr, and Constantine issued a proclamation against the licentiousness of its people, building a Christian church here to counteract the pagan influences, but under the Emperor Julian the pagan population broke forth in persecution of the Christians, and the city became such a byword among Christians that when one of them in Alexandria was to be severely punished, he was banished to Baal-Bek.

The city continued to be a splendid place, filled with temples and palaces, up to the time of the Moslem invasion. After Damascus had been taken by the Turks the turn of Baal-Bek came, and in 748 it was sacked and the inhabitants put to the sword. During the twelfth century it was shaken by earthquakes several times, as if God were shaking the wickedness out of the city of horror, and since that time it has never been of either military or commercial importance.

The ancient city was some four miles in circumference, surrounded by great defensive walls. Its ruined temples are now the most striking feature, consisting of the great temple to Baal-Jupiter, the Temple of the Sun and that of Venus or Astarte. The Great Temple of Baal stood upon a broad platform extending 1,100 feet in length, from east to west. The portico is at the western end, having been reached by a broad flight of stairs. This court is 260 feet from north to south. There is a triple entrance leading into the first court, hexagonal in shape, and 250 feet from corner to corner. A gateway 50 feet wide, with a smaller door at each side, ten feet wide, leads into the great quadrangle, which stretches out from east to west 440 feet and has a breadth of 370 feet, covering an area of some four acres. On all sides, except the eastern, where the stairway led up to the entrance of the Temple, the court was surrounded by rooms or recesses, inclosed by lofty pillars, adorned with many statues of the gods and heroes.

The peristyle of the temple proper had some fifty-four columns, ten in front and nineteen on each side. Each column was 62 feet tall, 7 feet in diameter at the base, sloping to 5 feet at the top. They were crowned by beautifully carved Corinthian capitals, and bore an entablature 14 feet high.

That part of the great platform on which the peristyle rests consists of immense walls built up some 50 feet from the ground, formed of thirteen courses of bevelled stones in alternate layers of longer and shorter blocks. Outside these walls, at a distance of 29½ feet, is another substructure, built of large stones, and containing three blocks of such extraordinary size that the temple was at first called the "Trilithon" or "Three-Stone Temple." These enormous monoliths measure 64 feet, 63 feet 8 inches and 63 feet in length, are 13 feet in height and have been raised 20 feet from the ground in the western wall. Two underground passages, 17 feet wide and 30 feet high, run from east to west along the sides of the platform of the great quadrangle and are connected by a transverse tunnel. While marks on the walls indicate that the Roman soldiers utilized these tunnels, here may possibly be one of the relics of the ancient system of underground passages through which the priests of Baal made their way secretly to all parts of the temples, transporting their victims or working supposed miracles in the name of Baal.

The great Temple of the Sun is just north of the Baal Temple, and though this is much smaller than the main temple of the chief deity it is still considerably larger than the famous Parthenon at Athens. The columns of this temple are 45 feet tall, including the Corinthian capitals, and each is 19 feet in circumference. They supported an entablature 7 feet in height which supported the richly carved ceiling, which ran back to the wall, made up of slabs carved with magnificent figures of gods and heroes.

The circular temple stands to the east, and, while the smallest of all, is of most beautiful workmanship and design. Eight Corinthian columns are about the court, and within are smaller pillars in a double row, the lower Ionic, the upper Corinthian. This was used as a Greek church as late as the eighteenth century.

Travellers have reported about the beauty of these temples for seventeen centuries past, but so long as the Turk was in control no real work of excavation or reconstruction could be attempted. A few columns have been set up, but the real work of going down to the depths and from the ruins learning the history of Baal-Bek has been impossible.

The surface ruins are magnificent in their proportions, being all that are left of great Roman temples built during the second Christian century, and dedicated to Baal-Jupiter. It was the practice of the Romans to accept the religious practices of conquered races, merely calling the temples by the names of Roman deities, but really assimilating the population easily by following their religious practices and calling them Roman. The city of Baal-Bek was called Heliopolis, City of the Sun, by the Greeks and Romans, and was a city of Syria, lying at the base of the western slope of the Anti-Lebanon mountains, to the north of Palestine.

The three temples were all devoted actually, even in Roman times, to the worship of Baal and his consort Ashtoreth, the Semitic name for Venus. In the Babylonian worship Ishtar temples were the places in which the most abandoned type of worship was practised, and she is the original of the Greek Astarte, the Roman Venus. Upon these temples the Romans lavished the best that they possessed of cyclopaean art, using huge stones for walls and monoliths, and the most elaborate columns and carvings that their architects could devise.

But beneath all this magnificence of outward seeming, which was to impress the worshipper, lay the old worship of the Phoenician Baal, with all of the practices which the priests of this cruel divinity could devise. The worst wickedness was shrouded in the sacredness of worship, and nothing was too vile for the priesthood of this god.

Readers of the Bible will remember that wicked Queen Jezebel, who was the wife of King Ahab of Israel, came from Tyre and brought with her the worship of Baal to the ivory palace and temple which was built in the city of Samaria, and that the prophets of Israel and Judah often upbraided the people for their abandoning the worship of the true God, and sacrificing their children to Baal, making them to "Pass through the fire." This worship was practised upon the "high places" and in the groves, and even upon the terraced roofs of the houses (II. Kings, XXIII.: 12).

In every temple of Baal was a figure of the god differing in shape according to the special idea connected with his worship in that place. At Tyre and Sidon, for instance, he might take on the form of Dagon, the half-man, half-fish god, for the Tyrians and Sidonians were the seafarers of ancient days and their god had to be a god of the sea, even though originally a land deity. The altar of the god was sometimes a huge stone, symbolizing his control over the earth, and incense was burned, libations of wine and oil were poured, sacrifices of animals offered, and the children were burned to Moloch, another form of Baal.

In II. Chronicles, Chapter xxviii., we read that King Ahaz "made molten images for Baalim" (the Hebrew plural for Baal), and "moreover he burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen whom the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel" (verse 3).

The priests prayed and shouted to Baal, led dances around the altar, as is related in the contest of the Prophet Elijah with the priests of Baal on Mount Carmel, and in their frenzies "cut themselves with knives and lancets till they were all covered with blood." (I. Kings, xviii, 24-29).

There is hardly a period of Jewish history, after the people made their way into the Promised Land from the Wilderness until their final dispersion that there are not traces of worship of Baal under some form, chiefly because of their close association with Phoenicia and those who worshipped Baal and Astarte.

If, then, the Jews and Israelites were so easily led astray, notwithstanding their having been taught by Moses and the prophets, how to believe in and worship the true God, how much easier was it for the Romans with their far looser ideas of worship and with their deities not unlike the deities of Phoenicia to take up this low type of worship when they had conquered Western Syria.

Newest Walking Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Walking Costume of Baby Lamb. The Sleeves Are of Lavender Broadcloth Embroidered with Black Soutache and Edged with Yellow Silk.

A Smart Walking Costume of Velour in Stripes of Green and Lavender.

The Skirt of This Costume Is of Black Satin. The Sleeves and Jacket Lining Are of Old Blue. A Wine Colored Velvet Hat Increases the Brilliance of the Costume.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

IN walking costumes the season displays immense variety.

It is not a season of long coats or short, but of long and short coats. It is not a season of suits alone, but the one-piece gown with separate coat has many smart advocates and wearers. Never have I known a season of greater personal convenience in the choice of apparel.

It is a wear-what-you-like season, governed by good taste. Wear anything you wish, but dress well, is the slogan of the season of 1918-19.

The largest figure on this page displays a handsome walking costume in which baby lamb is the chief building material. The sleeves are of lavender broadcloth embroidered with black soutache and edged with lemon yellow. The cuffs of lemon colored silk are covered with black soutache. The muff carried with the costume is of ginger colored broadcloth. It is trimmed with civet and lined with steel blue silk, embroidered with silver.

The lower left-hand figure is an object lesson in smart simplicity of line. It is of velour in stripes of green and lavender. The upper part of the skirt is of lavender silk. The lapel and cuffs are of violet. The lining is of golden green satin, with a flowered edge of old rose and purple. The costume, simple as to line, yet of striking color scheme, is especially suited for afternoon wear.

The upper right-hand costume is more suitable for morning wear. The skirt is fashioned of black satin profusely trimmed with skunk fur. The lower sleeves and the lining of the jacket are of old blue. The collar is defined by rich Oriental embroidery. The brilliance of the costume is enhanced by a wine-colored hat.

Fifth avenue on a sunny day is a panorama of personal preferences in clothes. That trim figure hastening down the street at the double quick march that the war has imposed upon its workers at home as well as its soldiers abroad is attired to the taste of its wearer. Svelte and dark and vibrant with nervous energy, she has expressed herself in a trim, braid-bordered semi-tailleur. It is dark blue cloth. The braid is of black silk. The coat, straight and short at the back, ends in points of knee length in front. Because hers is a slight figure and perhaps because her preference for flowing lines is marked, the coat is beltless. The skirt is of straight lines. On its hem the braid is arranged in a rectangular motif of graduated lines. She is wrapped to the chin in a huge, shining lynx skin. Her turban is of black breast feathers, with two tiny, saucy wings extending challengingly at the sides. This slim, young brunette is wearing precisely what she should for an encounter with the first blasts of Winter.

That blonde who is approaching her so suddenly that they nearly collide, apologize and pass each other with cheeks flushing at what each thinks is her own awkwardness, is well dressed, too, according to her type. She is of ampler plan. Her shoulders are wider. The curve from neck to waist is richer. On the scales at a Turkish bath she would probably discover that her weight is thirty pounds more than that of the girl in blue. She, too, is dressed according to her own instinct for expression. Her frock is a simple one-piece gown of black velour in straight lines and slashed at the ankles, revealing a facing of dark green silk. She has wrapped herself to the chin in a coat of deep green duvetyn. Long and full, it is slightly belted at the normal waist line.

The coat has cuffs and collar of black fox. Her green turban is of draped velvet. Her fair hair peeps from beneath the green turban, forming a fair nimbus about her face. She, too, has shown exquisite taste. For her opulent type the dark blue tailored suit would not have had sufficient distinction. The brunette spelled distinction in it. For the blonde it would have spelled extinction. I grant you that in general terms dark blue should be a friendly color to the blonde. But not to all blondes. Usually it has more affinity for the brunette.

Threading her way through the intersection of streets comes a Titian-haired girl in brown. She is carrying a parcel. It is smart to carry your own parcels in war time. She carries hers with the air—that finest of airs—which is lack of self-consciousness.

Advisedly she has chosen her walking suit of a darkest shade of brown. It belongs in the category of nut browns, for sight of it makes one a bit homesick for the rich sheen of the chestnut lying among the woody depths in November. There are glimpses of a burnt orange satin lining. From her sable turban peeps a gay little yellow wing. No, 'tis not a costume too demure, though at first sight so it seemed. It is an excellent typal suit. The Titian girl well knows it.

Heavier Clothes For Women

Indoor Suits Are Of Thicker Material, While Free Use Of Furs And Velvets Add Warmth To Outdoor Garments—Service Suits And Capes Also Useful

By Anne Rittenhouse

The zero hour may have ended for the army, but the mention of it sends a shiver of memory and prospect through us. The heatless houses and icy streets of last winter are not forgotten.

The war is over, but the cold approaches. The soldiers need not fear the zero hour, but the American women must fear it. It may be that we will get up cold and go to bed cold. We may eat half warm meals in front of half heated fires and have our being in one small room, with a total disregard of the pleasanter amenities of life that civilisation has led us to believe are permanent.

This is not pessimism. It is a retrospect of actualities. None of us escaped suffering last year. The rich and the poor suffered alike in the presence of intense cold and lack of coal. The rich woman lived in one room and tried to heat it with whatever devices she could buy or borrow in the same comfortless way as her sister of the submerged tenth.

The French fashions that have come to us by cable and in concrete form have preached the lesson of protection against this discomfort. It is said that the French women think of nothing but how to keep warm from now until next April. Every fashion is put under this surveillance. France, who once laughed in her half undressed condition, is terrified today at the appearance of transparent clothes. She dreams of fur coverings; she thinks of bodily and mental comfort in terms of peltry; she envies every animal with a thick hide.

End Of Sacrifice Not Yet

Peace does not mean the end of sacrifice; it does not mean the end of hardship; it does not mean that we should cease from our labors and sit down with our hands folded to think of the past and plan for the future. It means that coal must be saved to put into ships, to send supplies to those who are near death; it means that food must not be eaten that is not needed; it means that prices will not go down, but some things may go higher because raw materials will be shipped out of this country in such masses that we may be on strict rations for many months of the future.

There are military experts who say that demobilisation is demoralisation, and that the reconstruction of a country to peace is as full of hazard, delays and sacrifices as the preparation of a country for war. We will not have heartache in this new adjustment to peace, however, and so we will whistle as we work, sing as we sacrifice, rejoice as we save. But we must not waste; we must not spend one penny that could go to those who are in need, and we must remember that the reaction from war to peace cannot be exploited in these times by mad extravagance.

Therefore it is necessary to keep warm and well, to cover one-self thoroughly. To eat what is necessary and nourishing is to be a good citizen. And the woman who approaches clothes this winter with the idea of display rather than comfort, of bravado to the prospect of bitter days and more bitter nights, is simply taking a gamble with nature and health. If she becomes ill at a time when every doctor and nurse is needed for those who are seriously ill through no fault of their own she is an incubus.

Clothes should be chosen this season as a part of a symbol of the best type of patriotism, which is to keep one-self above disaster in order that the State may not have an extra burden. Slippers and open work stockings in the snow, decollete blouses with furs that do not meet across the chest, thin satin that are no protection are the kind of clothes that are forecasts of illness in days when substitute foods and lack of artificial heat necessarily lower the resistance of the body to cold.

France and England learned this lesson last winter. America must practise it this winter, for she surely had sufficient bitter experience last year to teach her some sense in regard to the protection of her nerves, her blood and her vital organs through seasonable apparel.

Let us say that it is the fashion to wear warm clothes, and the individual will follow the fashion as the customs of a country will follow its flag. We move in herds, and all the civilisation in the world has not been able to eradicate this primordial instinct. So when you go out to buy your winter outfit say to yourself that warmth is the fashion, that protection to the body by proper apparel is smart, that peltry, velours, quilted linings, high shoes, big neck-pieces, muffs for the hands and even foot warmers for the feet are the very height of style.

To dress in transparent clothes is to show oneself behind the times. To wear negligible costumery that half covers the body at 3 o'clock during a blizzard is to show one's self unobservant of the rules of the game.

And not only must we wear warm clothes on the street, but they may be necessary for the house. In fact, it is very probable that they will be. There is small doubt about it under the new fuel request, which is that every room shall have a thermometer and that not a single thermometer in America shall go above sixty-eight degrees.

Now you're not used to sixty-eight degrees in the house. Many of us are used to eighty, and the majority of us will shiver for the first few weeks under the new regulation. We may take as our only comfort the fact that this temperature is supposed to be healthful; but, mind, you, it is only healthful when the body is warm. No medical expert will try to convince you otherwise.

Therefore the clothes that are to be chosen for the house as well as those for the street must be protective. And because of this new ruling there is an entire output of new types of house gowns that we once thought impossibly old fashioned for American women.

Clothes Of Other Days

It is whispered that the flannel petticoat, ornately scalloped and embroidered, has made its appearance. There are women who say unblushingly that they have bought flannel union suits that reach from collar bone to ankles. What we once called "stuff" gowns, belonging to an era when the houses were heatless except for hearth or stove fires of coal or wood, when the back froze and the face burned, and when the chicken was hardened in its own gravy between the kitchen and the dining room—the "stuff" gowns, belonging to those days, have been revived.

Do we think they are old fashioned? Do we sneer at them, as we are apt to do at the customs and apparel of our near ancestors? We do not. We snatch at them as contributors to our happiness.

We realise that our near ancestors were wise women and that they grew to a good old age and brought up large broods of children to be sturdy men and women, because they did not wear chiffon in a room with a temperature below 50, as it was last winter in nearly every American household for days at a stretch.

We are delighted to agree with the fuel regulations. We are willing to save food for those who are starving. We realise the importance of sending coal to France and Belgium until their great mines are reopened. But we have made up our minds to be warm while we are doing it, and the only possible way of keeping warm is to wear enough clothes.

We threaten to take the Eskimo as our glass of fashion and our mould of form. The other day a woman was looking at pictures of the costumes of the native women who helped the explorers during an Arctic expedition and she exclaimed that it was the best fashion exhibit for this winter that she had seen! France has learned to take the Eskimo as a model and turn a garment into something fascinating, and we are on the point of doing the same thing.

We may not be able to buy peltry while we go on providing money for our returning soldiers' comforts and taking care of millions of refugees in the devastated lands that must now be reconstructed, but we can buy warm woollen materials, even with the restriction the Government has put upon them.

And it is well to remember that the Chinese use paper. Women doing war work in cold cantonments are using thick paper chest protectors. Several layers of thick paper are pasted together and basted by a quilting stitch, and these are put on as waistcoats or as broad mediaeval breastplates.

Georgette crepe, Chinese silk, handkerchief linen are not aids to heat in the house, and even though we may wear coats with our skirts indoors as well as in the open, we like the protection of these new padded blouses, that are made of chamois, matelasse, quilted satin or brocade interlined with flannel. It is only under the fur coat or the short jacket made of leather and sheepskin that we can stand the thinness of the conventional wash waist, which has given us the best service for nearly two decades.

The cuirass blouse puts many a separate skirt into first fashion, and that is a bit of economy that every woman likes to indorse; but more than that, it gives a snug security against the wind and the snow, as well as the chill of a 68 degree sitting room. It is an ornate substitute for the sweater.

There is a heavy, sleeveless jacket which has been the fashion for a year or more in its essentials, but which now comes out in a burst of mediaevalism because necessity has demanded something that protects the chest and back and does not allow us to coquette with pneumonia. This sleeveless appendage to the costume is bodily lifted from the time of Cromwell. Men and women in those days had to keep warm through appearel, for the British climate is never kind except in midsummer, and chiffons in December were unknown.

These Cromwellian jackets were not ornamental, even though they often disclosed full sleeves of red and yellow barred fabric, for Cromwell was not an apostle of color or gayety; but it was hardly possible for the mass of people in a nation like Britain to be utterly demure during the short space of time sandwiched in between the two brilliant Stuarts.

Service Coats For Women

Those who design clothes are not averse to a new output to meet new fuel laws. They are quite happy to supply women with a variant on the accepted style of winter costumery. They have rung so many changes on chiffon and satin, on crepe and serge, that they are willing to go in for velours and angora, for cuirasses of caracul cloth, and for skirts of heavy velveteen.

They quite indorse the idea of immense pieces of peltry, worn in the house as well as on the street, and they exploit new types of jackets that protect the body. It means a brisk trade to them; it changes the dullness of autumn into the optimism of winter.

Chief among the new outdoor wraps that have appeared since the cold weather made its first approach is a service coat designed by one of the leading furriers of France and America. It has caught the fancy of every woman who likes something that suggests the military.

It is a genuine service coat, copied from those worn by the soldiers, which were first fashioned in Great Britain, which had led all the world in smartness and comfort in uniforms. It is of nutria, which is a poor cousin of beaver; it is heavily lined, and yet it is not awkward in its lines through bulkiness. There is a Sam Browne belt; also a broad waist belt of leather, and the four immense pockets, which hold all the packages one needs to carry, are fastened with big leather buttons to match those down the front.

There is a high rolling collar of leather and nutria combined, which is made to stand up when required and fasten under the chin with a big leather button.

NEW TRIMMINGS FOR HATS

Novel Arrangements Of Beads, Jets, And Sequins Devised

While crystal beads, both long and round, used in combination with jet and sequins, as well as with colored beads, make a very new and "smart" hat trimming, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. These beads, the bulletin says, being white crystals, lend themselves well to all colors and all kinds of novelties. Evidence of this is seen in the large display of these ornaments by a wellknown importer. The bulletin goes on:

"'Tete de renard' is the name applied to one of these ornaments, and it is, indeed, a well-chosen name, for a fox's head is exactly what it is. The entire head, with the exception of the mouth and eyes—which are made of jet pieces—is made of long white crystal beads. This ornament is also shown in jet sequins with the eyes made of amber beads.

"Bisque beads are also effective for ornaments, and are often used in combination with the white crystal beads. This idea is carried out in bands in which rows of jet beads are used between rows of white and bisque ones.

"A number of smart ornaments are made, too, with colored beads. In the importer's collection for instance, there are hatpins, the heads of which are made of beads in such combinations as Chinese blue and white, reseda green and white, and dull shades of rose and white. One particular ornament has a head shaped like a triangle, with rounded corners. This is made up of five rows of blue crystal beads put on in a loop effect. The bottom of the head near the pin, is made solidly of several rows of white bisque beads."

When My Boy Comes Home

By Mimosa

Wrinkles and Grey Hair Must Disappear

Two years can make a great change in a woman's appearance at any time, but two years of war worries often adds ten years to one's apparent ago, and this was what the two years during which her husband has been away had done to Gladys Summers. She had aged tremendously, little lines and wrinkles had formed round her eyes, and deep lines around the mouth, and her hair had become tinged with grey. In fact, she was in despair as to what the man who had left her looking so young and fit would think of her when he returned.

Six Weeks to Effect a Transformation

When she came to confide her troubles to me she had just six weeks in which to improve herself, for by that time he was due home.

Six weeks isn't long, but I felt sure that if she really tried she could make a very great improvement.

Removing the Wrinkles

To smooth out the wrinkles I made her get a little pure mercolised wax, and rub it gently into her face and neck every night, working the wax into the skin very carefully, and rubbing always in an upward and outward direction. Mercolised wax has the effect of gently and imperceptibly peeling off all the dead skin, and with it the lines and wrinkles, which, as you probably know, are only on the outer skin and not beneath it as so many people think. Every night the wax was applied evenly all over the face, and gradually the old skin and the wrinkles disappeared, and the fresh young complexion underneath soon became apparent, soft, smooth, and clear.

Restoring the Grey Hair

Hair dyes are an abomination; Gladys and I were both agreed on that point, and what was far more important she was dreadfully afraid that if she used a dye, the colour might not be quite the same as her own, and that her husband would notice the difference.

I advised her to get two ounces of tammalite, and to use it regularly for a week. The tammalite should be mixed with three ounces of Bay Rum, and applied to the roots with a small sponge.

Once a fortnight I told her she must shampoo her hair, so as to keep it in good condition, and for this she used a dessert-spoonful of stallax dissolved in warm water. After a stallax shampoo it is not necessary to rinse the hair, as the hair is left soft and silky with a natural wave, which is most pleasing.

The Finishing Touches

Instead of using powder Gladys got an ounce of cleminite and dissolved it in water. This she dabbed over her face and neck, and allowed it to dry on the skin, while to give a slight colour to the cheeks, she applied a little colliandum with a piece of cotton wool. Colliandum is quite unique, as it cannot be detected, and as the atmosphere of the room grows warmer so the colour deepens slightly giving an absolutely natural appearance.

In Winter

your skin needs *added* protection

Do you know why it is that in winter your skin is often so rough, dry and "tight"?

The reason, as Dr. William Allen Pusey points out, is that "the skin because of the unnatural dryness loses its power of resistance." It cracks and breaks, becomes painfully rough and red. Dr. Pusey goes on to say that "the secret" in preventing and curing chapped skin is to make up the deficiency of lubrication which the skin is failing to supply for itself.

The Invisible Protection your skin needs

Just before you go out, apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. It provides just the protection your skin needs to keep it soft, fine-textured and lovely the winter through.

Use it on your hands and face. It is instantly absorbed by the skin, leaving not the slightest trace of a shine. Notice the soft, velvetry texture—the transparent, natural coloring it gives the beau and others.

Use it every day. Do not be afraid to apply it while dressing. It disappears immediately and will not soil veil or gloves.

Whenever you want your skin to look its best

Before going out in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look particularly well, apply a little Vanishing Cream, as a finishing touch. It actually seems to smooth out all the tired lines and makes the face feel wonderfully refreshed. It gives your skin the transparency and softness everyone so much admires.

Beautiful women of the stage who realize the necessity of keeping their skin always smooth, lovely, free from chapping, use Pond's Vanishing Cream regularly. Among the many famous actresses who use it are, Billie Burke, Elsie Ferguson, Norma Talmadge, Hazel Dawn, Martha Hedman, Frances Starr, Mabel Talesferro, Marion Davies, Marjorie Ram skin.

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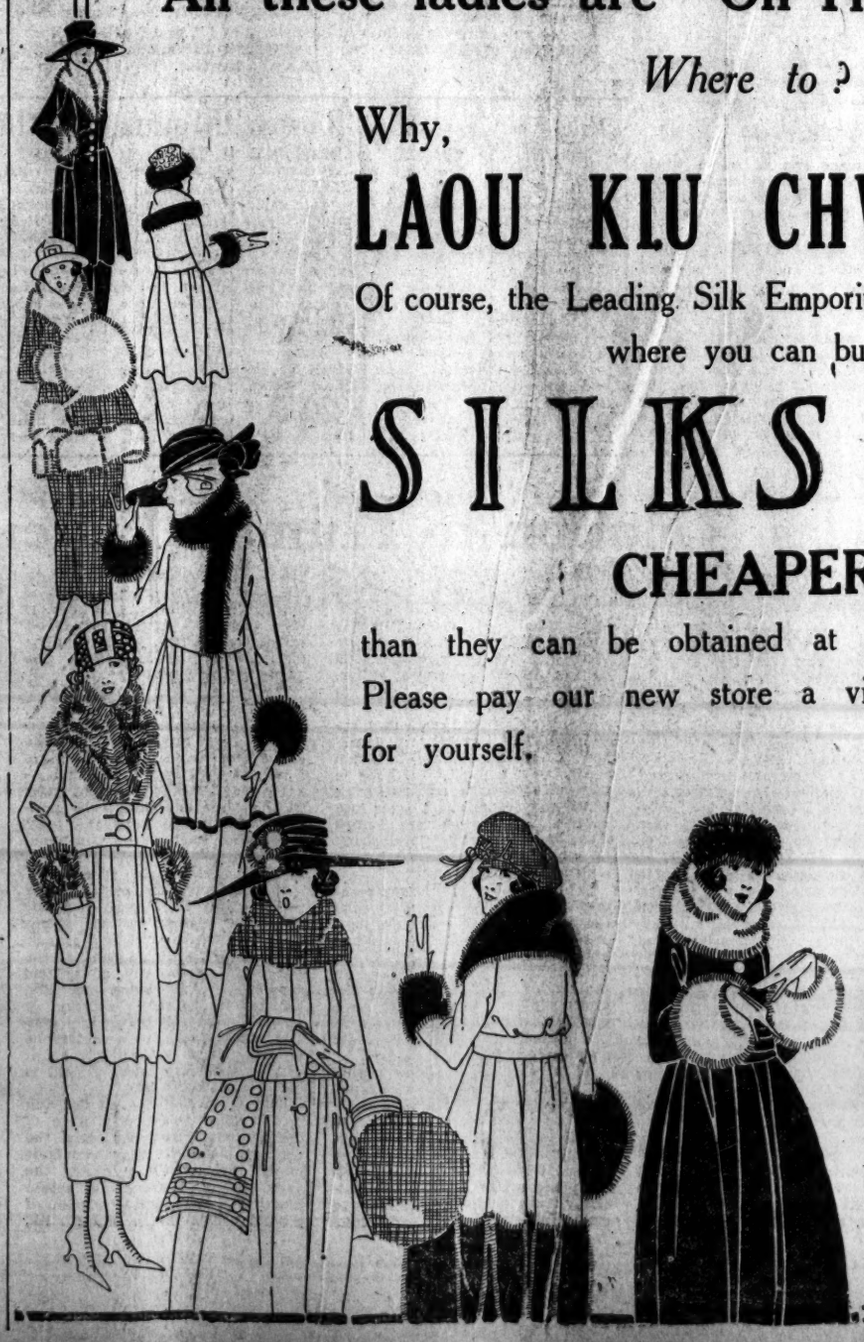

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Saving Steps in Serving Meals

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

HOW many women there are who wouldn't mind cooking a meal if they only didn't have to serve it! It is the effort of rising and bringing in the food, the taking out soiled dishes, the interrupted eating which so often make a woman refuse to eat anything at all after she has cooked the meal, especially in hot weather.

Even women of means are finding in war time that they no longer can secure the maids who formerly served them. What can the housekeeper do? Shall she follow the inartistic and objectionable plan of putting all the foods on the table at once, or shall she take the burden of jumping up and being the waitress herself? Frankly, she need do neither if she but plans wisely and uses a few new devices which will take the place of the disappearing maid or her own feet and hands.

Too many women tend to rely on some device to save them work, whereas, the first important step is always better planning of the work itself. There is no salvation in devices unless behind them stands a clearly outlined programme, schedule or "standard practice for each piece of work."

Nowhere is planning so important as in the work of serving the meal. The housekeeper should first write down what she is going to have for the meal, and hang this in plain view in the kitchen. This will enable her to see when she begins serving all the foods and accessories that she needs to make the meal complete. Looking at the meat will tell her what plate she needs, a glance at the salad and dessert will show her what silver, etc., that course requires. It is a good plan to have in the kitchen a table devoted strictly to serving purposes, on which no food preparing should be done or pot set down, but which should be kept solely for the serving dishes.

If the servant problem becomes even more acute, a few years will see the total disappearance of the permanent sideboard and its replacement by the portable serving tray on wheels. No one needs a big storage table like a sideboard as much as they do a movable sideboard on wheels, from which the hostess can help the guests.

There are many kinds of serving trays of this type, some of wood, others of metal. An excellent one has three oblong trays of wood just the height of the table and on a firm, substantial base which will not tip over. Another has two metal oval trays on three small wheels, which may be pushed in any direction.

The right position for such a tray is to the left of the hostess. In this location she can most gracefully serve foods with her right hand and also take soiled dishes or other plates and lay them on the tray. It may be said truly that such a tray is the basis of service without a maid.

The lower tray may hold dessert or salad served individually or in a separate dish. Water, butter, bread, extra silver, sugar salad dressings, etc., may all be arranged in order on this tray. In many dinners if the salad and dessert are on this tray before the meal is commenced, and the first course of soup on the table when dinner is served, then the only course that needs any attention is the meat and vegetables. In most cases, if their serving dishes are heated warm enough this course may be placed on the top tray to lie the few moments while the soup is being eaten.

We will suppose that the soup is in cups on the table when the meal is announced. Then after all have finished this course it is an easy matter for each in turn to gracefully pass the soiled cup and its plate back to the hostess, who lays them on the tray reserved for them. She then wheels the tray to the host if the table is small, or she may serve some of the next course herself directly from the tray, merely passing plates to each one in turn.

The same procedure is followed in each successive course. Just preceding the dessert the hostess takes up the crumb tray, uses it first herself, and then passes it for each in turn to remove the few crumbs at his plate. Last she passes the dessert. It is not only possible but easy and pleasant to serve a party of eight in this manner.

Another aid is a circular glass disk about two feet in diameter fitted into an attractive metal base. A slight touch of the hand revolves it in either direction. As the host serves the meat and vegetables, he places the food on the serving plate and revolves to each person in turn. In this way, without any awkward passing, the entire company may be served. Similarly, the empty plates may be laid, one after another, on the disk and turned to the hostess, who may lay them on the tray beside her. This revolving disk will also hold butter, bread, condiments, etc.

Another good plan is to learn to use large platters and place several foods attractively on them. This fashion is often followed in chop houses and other eating places, and is a fashion particularly liked by men. For instance, a plate of potato salad, slices of overlapping cold ham and tongue, pickles and other relishes, might all be arranged on the one dish. A combination of vegetables and salads may also be thus served. This cuts down the number of serving dishes (an important point in hot weather) and enables the meal to be served in a small compass.

Again, by placing this platter and the essential plates and silver on some kind of a large tray, other additional labor may be avoided. This "tray habit" is a delightful one to accustom the family to. One family solves its breakfast troubles, especially on Sunday, by setting a separate tray for each of its four members, instead of arranging the whole table. Then, after each member has finished, he carries out his own tray and cleans it up.

Many women have learned to set the entire table on the wheel tray while it stands in the kitchen, and then roll it out to porch, sun parlor or elsewhere, and to use it as a permanent table. When the meal is ended it is only necessary to "stack" the soiled dishes, roll the tray to the right of the sink, and make short shift of the clearing up work. It has been estimated that such a wagon will save from three to eight trips at the beginning and end of each meal—an amount not to be slighted.

We are also learning in these war times that perhaps it is not necessary to have so many dishes on the table. If we stop to think of the simple eating plans of the soldier, the sailor or others engaged in patriotic work it may cause us to think that we, too, in the home, can make meal service simpler—that we do not need a maid to pass us the bread when our hands can take it; that it will be part of our "bit" to dispense with unnecessary service.

"Study the head from the side and learn to dress your hair so that it will enhance your profile, making it cameo-like."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

How to Dress Your Hair

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

EVERY woman cannot have delightfully wavy and fluffy hair unless she is endowed with the right kind of hair-follicles, but every woman can learn to arrange her hair becomingly. The charm of the loopely coiled style of hair dressing is undeniable, but only those whose hair is of an endowed irregularity of structure that makes the hair curl naturally are so fortunate as to be able to arrange their hair as they wish.

It is true that straight hair can be given a permanent artificial curl or be coaxed with infinite care to assume a waviness that is foreign to its real nature, but these efforts are never quite so satisfactory nor is the result ever mistaken for naturally curly hair.

But to my mind even straight hair can be arranged in a distinctive and becoming manner, provided you study its natural bent and learn to acquire the right principles of dressing it effectively. Make yourself individual both in the style of clothes you wear and in your manner of arranging your hair.

Straight hair should not be allowed to lie in heavy, sticky bands, but should be kept shampooed so thoroughly that it will stand out hair by hair, as separate as the down of a little chicken. Experiment with different ways of wearing it until you find just the arrangement that suits you best.

Stand before your mirror and strive to arrange your hair in such a way to bring out the best points in your face. Study yourself sidewise. Learn to dress your hair so it will enhance the profile, making it cameo-like. If you have found a way of wearing your hair that is becoming to you, never mind whether it is in a fashion of to-day or of ten years ago. Its very becomingness and its beauty will be its excuse and will make it the fashion for you. A Greek filet of lace bound about the head is vastly becoming to some women. And the effect is greatly enhanced if a stray curl or two is allowed to stray down upon the neck.

I have heard of some women, "Her hair grows prettily." When I have scrutinized their faces I have found that what was meant by the phrase was that it grew in odd, attractive little ripples or scallops about the face. Such women know how to develop their best points.

On the other hand, I have seen women with the same kind of hair brushing it flat and pressing it back in a hard, straight line from their faces. Such women are neglecting the best asset they have. I have often wanted to cry out against the thoughtlessness of a woman whose rich, thick, hair was her greatest charm, when she drew back the hair from her face and twisted it up at the back into a hard, unbecoming little knot.

Recently I met another woman, more intelligent and younger. She has lovely red-gold hair. She started to put on a wide-brimmed hat of the kind that is worn low upon the forehead, and I said to her: "Do you mean to tell me that you hide your beautiful hair beneath a hat like that merely because it is the fashion?"

"No," she answered. "Somehow, I always manage to show some of it. Perhaps I do not draw the hair back from the forehead as much as fashion requires, and I do not entirely cover my ears, because I think they are too pretty to hide, but I fluff the hair very loosely and tilt my hat as much to the side as I can. Because I feel I must always show my hair. It is my greatest charm." And I agreed with her. A woman with hair like that should never conceal it under the straight, hard brim of a hat. It would be a sacrilege.

Did you know that preserving the same outlines of a coiffure for most of a lifetime makes a woman seem younger? It is true. Look about you and you will discover that one of the handsomest women you know has always worn her hair in the same way, only varying it a trifle from time to time, that she may still follow the prevailing mode.

For instance, you will observe from my photographs that I almost never change the style of wearing my hair. Long ago I found that flat waves drawn low upon my brow and cheeks were especially becoming to me. In itself, as many of you know, the style is a peculiarly trying one, but it happens to be becoming to my style of face.

It is my opinion that the woman who discovers the style of hair dressing that is adapted to her individual style, and with some possible slight modifications, which are necessary concessions to the mode, preserves that general style until the chiseling of the years has brought its usual penalty, is the cleverest woman of them all.

In the arrangement of the hair, remember that balance is the law of beauty, as it is of wisdom. For example, the heavy jaw must be balanced by drawing the hair in a loose mass well forward above the brow. Balance the too perky or snub nose by a loose coiffure with no jutting protuberance at the back to suggest that it is the corresponding pole of the nose.

Tested Cooking Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

Barley Cheese Gingerbread.

HEAT 1 cup molasses and ¾ cup grated cheese in double boiler. Mix and sift 1½ cups barley flour, ½ cup rice flour, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and 1½ teaspoons ginger. When cheese is melted, add cheese and molasses mixture alternately with 1-3 cup water to the dry ingredients.

Baking Powder Loaf Bread.

MIX and sift 1½ cups barley flour, 1 cup oat flour or rye meal, ½ cup rice flour, ½ cup sugar, 6 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Work in 4 tablespoons shortening with tips of fingers or two forks. Beat 1 egg until very light and add 1 cup of milk. Stir into sifted dry ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Turn into a greased bread pan, let stand 15 minutes and bake about 45 minutes.

Potato Souffle.

MIX 4 cups hot mashed potatoes with 1 tablespoon melted fat, 2 tablespoons milk, 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Beat until light and fluffy. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, pile in a baking dish and cook until the mixture puffs and becomes golden brown.

Tomato Butter.

SCALD and skin 5 pounds of tomatoes. Mix with 4 cups sugar, 1½ pounds sliced apples and 2 cups vinegar. Tie in a cheesecloth bag the following spices: ½ ounce cinnamon, ½ ounce ginger, ¼ ounce mace and ¼ ounce whole cloves. Place all the ingredients in a large boiler and boil 3 hours, stirring frequently.

Apple Tapioca.

WASH 1 ounce tapioca and soak it in a little boiling water for one hour. Scald 2 cups milk, add 1 tablespoonful sugar and ½ ounce butter. Place 1 cup stewed apples on bottom of baking dish, drain the tapioca and spread over the apples. Pour the milk over the tapioca and apples and grate a little nutmeg over all. Bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

Tartare Sauce.

MIX 1 tablespoonful vinegar, 1 teaspoonful lemon juice, ¼ teaspoonful salt and 1 tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce in a small bowl and heat over hot water. Brown 1-3 cup butterine slightly in a frying pan and add to the first mixture.

Cherry and Pineapple Preserves

COOK 5 quarts stoned Morello cherries until tender. At the same time cook 1 finely shredded pineapple until tender. Then combine and add 1 pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and cook about 20 or 30 minutes.

"War-Time" Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Berries, Codfish Balls, Cornmeal Waffles, Coffee.	Fruit, Cereal, Poached Eggs, Coffee.	Sliced Peaches, Oatmeal, Barley Fruit Buns, Coffee.	Grapes, Omelet Corn Muffins, Coffee.	Pears, Hominy, Oatmeal Muffins, Coffee.	Steamed Rice with Apple Sauce, Toast, Coffee.	Prunes, Popovers, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Cottage Cheese, Currant Jelly, Brown Bread, Iced Tea.	Individual Meat Pies with Barley Crust, Sliced Tomatoes,	Stuffed Tomatoes, Spider Corn Cake, Frosted Cocoa, Oatmeal Drop Cookies.	Surprise Potatoes, (Minced Fish and Mashed Potato Stuffing),	Fish Chowder, Corn Muffins, Stewed Prunes.	Potato and Onion Soup, Iced Tea.	Cold Sliced Veal, Stewed Corn, Sweet Peach Pickles,
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	Tomato Salad,
Roast with Browned Potatoes, Green Peas, Oatmeal Bread, Fruit Compote.	Jellied Salmon Loaf, Cucumber Sauce, Steamed Brown Bread, Crushed Blackberries.	Hamburg Steak, Riced Potatoes, Brown Gravy, Boiled Okra, Deep Apple Pie.	Vegetable Salad, Boiled Dressing, Cornmeal Rolls, Peach Ice Cream, Mashed Potato Cup Cakes.	Spinach Souffle, Cream Sauce, Sliced Tomatoes, Mustard Pickles, Baking Powder Loaf Bread, Peach Tarts.	Roast Stuffed Shoulder of Veal, Steamed Squash, Browned Potatoes, Sliced Tomatoes, Raspberries.	Junket Ice Cream, Fruit Sauce, *Supper* Brown Bread and Cream Cheese Sandwiches, Sponge Cake.

Beauty Questions Answered

PLEASE advise me what to do for an extremely painful bunion.—H. S. F.

Bunions, or enlarged and inflamed joints, are the greatest affliction to which suffering feet can be subjected. A new broad pair of shoes with low heels is the best remedy. To assist still further in its cure, the joint may be painted three times a day with this lotion:

Tincture of Iodine.....2 drams
Carbolic acid .....2 drams
Glycerine .....2 drams

MY hips are tremendous, though I practice bending forward dozens of times a day. Otherwise I am not very stout and I am not an eater of sweets.—EDITH DeP.

Bending down will only affect the waist, not the hips, but the following movements will reduce them: Raise the right leg with knee straight sideways. Swing it diagonally across the left and stamp the right foot flat upon the ground. Swing back in the same manner. Then do the same thing with the left leg. This should be performed at least twenty times a day.

I HAVE a very delicate complexion. In the Summer when I do much motoring I find that by the time I have removed the accumulated dust the soap has dried my skin so that it looks dead. Can you help me?—JEANNE C.

The best cleanser for such a skin as yours is a good home-made soap jelly, followed by a skin tonic which is most popular with your Southern belles. Take all the bits of fine toilet soap, so that none of this expensive commodity may be wasted, and also cut up a cake of good Castile or olive soap into fine pieces. Place them in a saucepan with three-quarters of a teacup of water and melt gently on the stove. When they are quite melted add a tablespoonful of olive oil, and when this is absorbed remove from the stove and add three or four drops of lavender or geranium. Pour into cold cream jars or jelly glasses. Wash your face with this night and morning. After your face has been thoroughly cleansed apply a tonic made as follows: Remove the hulls from a quart of soft strawberries. Add a little water and place upon the stove until it has become a pasty mass. Strain through a bit of fine muslin and add several teaspoonsful of vinegar.

Food in Its Relation to Human Efficiency

FOOD means power. It means muscle and brawn. Intellect depends on it, and sentiment could not exist without it. No life can be maintained without proper food. It forms an integral and necessary part of every sentient being in the world to-day. It is fallacious to judge a man or a woman by the clothes they wear, because a truer estimate is based upon the kind of foods they eat and how it is prepared.

The very special attention that has lately been given to diet is an open recognition of its importance as a factor in all human efficiency. Every thoughtful man and woman who knows anything at all of the kitchens of the poor in the tenement districts, realizes the gravity of the problem that confronts the women of those households.

Even in the kitchens of the comfortably well-to-do and the rich there is a tremendous waste of materials, as well as a woful lack of balance to be found in their food and service. All this causes an appalling and needless waste of human efficiency.

Needless, because scientists have analysed for us all the various constituent elements that go to make up the human body. They talk of oxygen, hitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, chlorine, sulphur, iodine, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and what not besides of which our bodies are composed.

Out of these lifeless elements the housewife, as she serves the daily food that her child eats, can see its organism being built up step by step into greater strength and efficiency. If she makes a mistake and gives the wrong kind of food or else the child itself mistakenly allows a perverted taste to rule its choice of food, then a set-back occurs and a measurable lessening of personal efficiency is observed.

Therefore, a conscientious housekeeper insists at the outset that every meal she prepares for her household should be made up, as far as possible, of five simple classes of nutrients, which are commonly designated, for convenience's sake, as proteids, carbohydrates, fats, inorganic salts and water. Each one of these has its special part to play in the up-building of the body and to omit one for any great length of time from the regular dietary is to cripple or seriously handicap the individual's ability to perform his work.

Whether found in bread or cheese, meat or lettuce, declares Hollis Godfrey in a study of "The Food of the Individual," each one of these classes "acts on the body in very much the same way, and the relation of food to the efficiency of the individual must be considered in terms of these basic groups rather than in terms of the foods made up by them."

For instance, if we eat meat, fish or eggs, we are increasing our proteid ration. If we eat bread, cereals, vegetables or fruit we are increasing our carbohydrates. If we increase our amounts of butter, cream, fat meats or olive oil, we are adding fats.

Like most modern businesses, explains Mr. Godfrey, who is a well-known chemist and therefore speaks with authority, the body is a well-equipped manufacturing plant, and many factors enter into its life. Every productive factory must be kept in efficient condition by repair. Proteids supply repair stuff to the body.

In the factory a power plant must supply the energy which runs the machines, and a heating plant is needed to warm the rooms and give heat for various processes. Carbohydrates and fats burning in the oxygen drawn in through the lungs supply the body with such energy and heat, while a part of the proteids not used for repair does some share of this work.

Then, too, an adequate supply of water for washing and cleansing and preparing the various materials used is commonly required in both businesses. Moreover, continues this expert on city health and individual efficiency, a large, up-to-date establishment would certainly have an interior railway to carry fuel, raw materials and completed products from one point to another. The interior railway of the body, he points out, is nothing less than the circulating blood which carries fuel, waste supplies and finished goods through the whole human plant.

Besides providing the needed energy, the carbohydrates and fats have still another mission to perform. They are what might be called storehouse employes. It is a part of their duty to see that reserve supplies of food are put away in the body storehouses in sufficient quantity to carry the body along when food is scarce, or when the machinery is temporarily out of order and incapable of use.

The proteids, then, belong to the repair staff. They serve to repair the living, moving portions of our body like the muscles and glands. In fact, all the living cells of the body are themselves of proteid structure. And since all life, whether in the roomy mansion or crowded tenement hovel, is a constant change of form, a continuous breaking down and building up, it will be seen how much proteid is needed to sustain life.

How often shall we eat fish and meat? That is the final form of the question that confronts the average housewife when she finds herself perplexedly preparing the daily menu. However, in actual practice, a considerable amount of proteid comes in the bread, milk, vegetables, etc., so the housewife's ability to select just the right proportions for her family is, in a sense, a measure of the actual personal efficiency of the various members of her household.

The search for a well-balanced ration should be sincere and never ceasing. Only thus can the housewife be sure she is doing her bit in building up the greatest efficiency of the various individuals dependent upon her efforts. She must realize that safety lies only in the balanced ration.

It means that there must be a judicious and proper mixing of meat, bread and vegetables. Only thus can a sufficient proteid supply be secured to support what is known as the "nitrogenous equilibrium." In other words, every individual must take enough proteins to take care of his repair work, or else he will be using up his reserve capital. Efficiency cannot be obtained by any royal road of overloading, or of under-feeding. A reasonable and average amount of each necessary class of foods is essential.

To obtain this the housewife must have or secure a fair knowledge of food values; she must be familiar with the best methods of cooking, which will supply the greatest nutrition at the least cost, and, lastly, she must have a thorough and most necessary training in marketing.

Where the Greatest Leakage in Household Economy Occurs

NOT in the wear of clothes, not in the waste of permitting the accumulation of a pile of undarned stockings, nor yet in the various expenditures for pleasure, does the greatest leakage in household economy occur, but in the preparation and serving of food.

When we once understand that every scrap of bone, every piece of fat or crumbs of dry bread that are not used are literally wasted, and that such wilful extravagance or carelessness in the kitchen means a serious food shortage and a consequent monetary loss to all of us, we can have some idea of the folly of wasting anything that might be used for food.

Serious retrenchment in every household is the only way to remedy this trouble. And it is not all disagreeable drudgery, by any means. Many are the joys of kitchen economies. In the skilled production of new dishes, in planning the marketing to advantage and in using up left-over scraps the kitchen economist will find undreamed of pleasures that will compensate in part for much hard work and necessary expenditure of valuable time.

To secure good food value for the money spent calls for the exercise of the greatest diligence and foresight.

Of course, if you have not sufficient storage room you are heavily handicapped, but true economy in food consists, first, last and all the time, in buying supplies as nearly as possible by the wholesale instead of in retail driblets.

In addition the economical housekeeper should make all her own bread, cakes and pies. She should keep herself posted on the values of all the different sorts of fats, whether oil, butter, margarine, beef drippings, chicken fat or bacon gravy. She should learn the many uses and value of cheese and seasonable fruits, not merely as adjuncts, but as the foundation for the meal itself. In short, she must make a real study of food values and their relation to expenditure.

She should learn that food economy does not mean she should feed the family on porridge and potatoes or to cut off fruit and butter. It does not mean a lessening of the milk bill or the substitution of fish meals for meat. It means the food must be properly varied to meet the needs of the family for nourishment. It means that every single scrap of edible food must be utilized in some form or other, because only in this way can all needless waste be eliminated and the best food value obtained for the money spent.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA TO REOPEN AT ONCE

United States To Ship Goods To Sections Not In Control Of Bolsheviki

IN AID OF RECONSTRUCTION

War Trade Board To Provide For Exchange Of Commodities In Payment For Our Goods

Washington, December 14.—Definite plans have been made by he War Trade Board to reopen trade relations on a large scale with those parts of Russia, including Finland and Siberia, not controlled by German interests and the Bolsheviki, and to extend material aid to the Czecho-Slovaks.

A tentative program mapped out today at a meeting of the board provides for the exportation of not less than 300,000 tons of commodities, which are needed in reconstruction work, within the next three or four months, and the total may be exceeded if conditions warrant.

Russia, also, is to be permitted to send considerable shipments to the United States in order to pay for commodities received there, and, as far as possible, establish a trade balance. It is recognised that the peoples of Russia, who will benefit by the reopening of trade relations, have little or no money with which to transact business. A preliminary list of these articles which may be imported into the United States has been made public, and it is understood that this list will be extended soon. While some of the articles on the preliminary list, such as platinum, are in great demand here, others are included, admittedly, in an effort to extend aid to the impoverished populations.

Trade To Follow Army

The policy of the Government will of necessity be put into effect gradually and the distribution of shipments will to a large extent "follow the army," and in all instance will be under close supervision. The belief was expressed here today, however, that the tentative plans might soon develop into a "program of tremendous importance."

One great effort to be made will be to extend to those of the populations of Siberia, Russia, and Finland succor on a scale which will prove that the United States and the Allied nations are endeavoring to lend a helping hand without seeking to make large profits.

To this end safeguards will be thrown about every shipment which leaves America for Russia to make certain that the peoples who are in need of aid are not exploited and extortionate prices charged. The War Trade Board now has an establishment in Vladivostok which will be in control of the general situation, and distribution of materials also will come under the supervision of military officials.

Large shipments of clothes, foodstuffs, agricultural machinery and railroad material will be included. It is probable that the railroad materials will come under the supervision of John F. Stevens, who went to Russia at the head of a Government railroad commission. As rapidly as the Army of Occupation advances and the Bolsheviki are driven back, an intensified campaign will be carried on to develop the railroad facilities and the farming districts and help the people to get on their feet.

In some districts it is probable that the distribution of agricultural implements, foods, and clothing will be carried out in conjunction with co-operative agencies, which have been established by the peoples. There was no attempt to deny the fact today that the development of this comprehensive program to overthrow the Bolshevist pro-German rule in Russia would depend upon the developments from day to day.

The board's order follows:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling that applications to import commodities produced in and imported from Russia (including Siberia and Finland) will now be considered.

Importers are requested to file their applications with the Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

A limited amount of cargo space is now available for shipments from Vladivostok to points on the Pacific Coast of the United States. In considering applications and allocating shipping space preference will be given to the following commodities in the order named: Platinum, tin and tin concentrates, camel's hair, sugar beet seed, hairy vetch seed, bristles, horse hair, antimony, metal and matter, saltpeter, carbonate of potash, heavy cattle skins, goat and kid skins, calf and kip skins, sheep and lamb skins, flaxseed or linseed, butter beans and lentils, sulphur, licorice root, oil cake, horse or colt or ass skins, grass seed, clover seed, fur skins, sausage casings, animal ivory and whale-bone.

Licenses may be issued for the importation from Russia (including Siberia and Finland) of the above-named commodities when imported on vessels allocated to the War Trade Board of United States, Russian Bureau, Incorporated, under which the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., is prepared to define and discuss with importers giving due consideration to the particular transaction in question.

No Help in Sight for Petrograd

It is admitted that there seems at this time no hope of extending aid to Petrograd and other points in Northern Russia now in the hands of the Bolsheviki and German agents, and it is predicted that great suffering, which probably will involve the death of many thousands because of actual starvation, will be experienced there during the Winter months.

The War Trade Board of the United States, Russian Bureau, Incorporated, is a branch of the War Trade Board here and was established because the central body in Washington was unable, under the legislation creating it, to enter into financial operations which are necessarily involved in a program such as has been adopted.

The Bureau has obtained full information for representatives of private capital, who have been averse to entering into trade arrangements because of the unsettled conditions. These private interests, however, must agree to the supervision which has been placed on all trade relations.

The subject of shipping also has been taken up and the War Trade Board has endeavored to arrange for sufficient tonnage to carry out its plans. The opening of the Dardenelles, giving access to the Black Sea, has helped to aid in a solution of the problem of distribution, and the control of the Baltic by the Allied forces is another big factor which has made possible the consideration of the comprehensive program tentatively adopted.

Details concerning the aid which will be extended to the Czecho-Slovaks are withheld, but it is understood that the plan will be an extensive one. The Czecho-Slovak forces stretch along the Trans-Siberian Railroad through Siberia to the eastern part of European Russia and the region of the Volga River. They are also in Czecho-Slovakia, in Northern Hungary, and Northern Austria, bordering on Russia. They will be given every support, however, that shipping will permit.

More Goods For Neutrals

The program of extending aid to the Russians is but one of the many important developments which took place today in carrying out the general policy to start the wheels of trade going again.

Official announcement is made of a list of about eighty commodities for which licenses would be considered for export to Danmark, Norway, Sweden, and European Holland, and plans are being considered for a resumption of trade relations on a big scale with South America as soon as shipping is available. Blanket licenses already are being issued for shipments to the nations associated with the United States in the war.

There is, however, to be no lifting of the ban on the restrictions against trade relations with enemy countries or enemy-controlled firms. European neutrals must agree not to reimport the goods into Germany or Austria-Hungary. If these restrictions are observed, it will be the policy of the War Trade Board to permit the neutrals to have ample stocks of the commodities they most desire.

It was announced today that licenses for shipments of steel and steel products were now being issued freely to practically all nations, and, that other commodities which are in great demand abroad and in South America will soon be considered from the same angle.

Preparations are being made to bring about a great development of American and Allied trade interests in South American and Central American countries, and only the lack of shipping prevents the resumption of trade on a considerable scale.

There has been pressure brought to bear to obtain shipping for South and Central American trade and about 300,000 tons of commodities are waiting shipment on the eastern shore of the United States. There is now at American ports nearly 100,000,000 feet of lumber awaiting shipment to South America.

German controlled firms in South and Central America will receive no quarter while the War Trade Board is in power and the advantage will be given to the friendly interests. It is pointed out also that even when the restrictions of the enemy trading list are withdrawn German industries will be in no position to compete with America and the Allied nations for South American trades for several months, as it will be necessary for Germany to obtain raw materials before manufacturing for export can be resumed on a large scale.

The disposition of shipping, now in German harbors, also may have a big effect on this feature of the resumption of commercial relations. It was stated on excellent authority here today that Germany now has in her harbors about 4,500,000 tons of shipping. The peace conference will decide upon its disposition.

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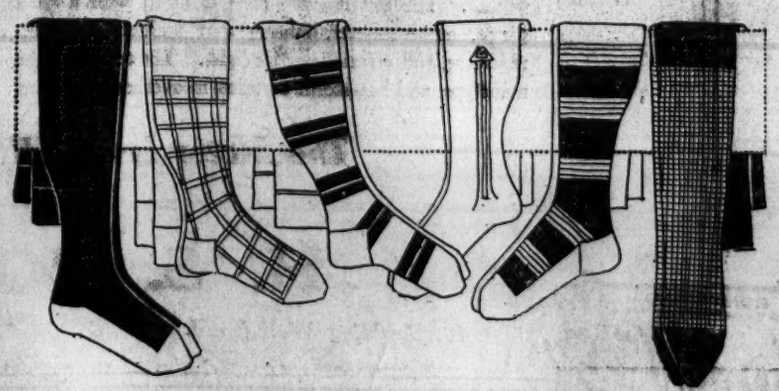


AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1919

MAGISTRATE'S CATECHISM ANSWERED BY A MOTORIST

New York Judge's Bright Questions Get Retorts From Car Owner

Magistrate House, who sits in the traffic court in New York, some time ago proposed a ten-question catechism for motorists. He said the queries, if studied, answered and made to act as a guide, would help to decrease the number of accidents to aged persons and children. The questions have been answered by a writer in the current number of Motordom, who says:

"With all due respect to the learned judge the one who drafts the following answers does not believe Judge House knows what he is talking about, as from these questions it would appear that he knows little or nothing about driving a car himself, although we know his intentions are good and he means right enough."

Ten Questions For Drivers

These are the questions:

"Do you stop when street cars stop ahead of you?"

"Do you ever have your speedometer tested?"

"Do you ever stop to look at your rear lights?"

"Do you drive in wet weather without chains?"

"Do you test your brakes before driving your car?"

"Do you know what makes an automobile smoke?"

"Do you talk to persons in your car while driving?"

"Do you know the rules of the road?"

"Do you order the chauffeur of your motor truck to operate it without proper equipment?"

"Do you order a taxicab driver to break the speed law on a 50 cent trip and then let him pay a $50 fine?"

The magistrate ends with this bit of advice: "Be a careful owner or driver and avoid trouble and inconvenience."

Ten Answers Of A Driver

"Not if I can pass eight feet away with perfect safety to others, and not if the car is not taking on or discharging passengers."

"No, because safety of pedestrians doesn't depend upon a speedometer."

"No, because the telltale light on the dash tells me if it is out."

"Yes, because cars will 'skid' with chains, and they engender overconfidence often resulting in disaster."

"No, because I must be driving the car to know positively that they work properly."

"What has that to do with 'safety'?"

"Yes, one doesn't drive with his mouth or talk with his eyes."

"It makes no difference whether one does or not when the 'cop' wants a 'credit.'"

"The term equipment is ambiguous and covers a multitude of useless accessories."

"Taxicab rates discount such losses. A taxicab driver never obeys 'orders' of his fare."

But as the dessert often compensates for a bad dinner, so the advice to "Be a careful owner or driver and avoid trouble and inconvenience" should be religiously observed.

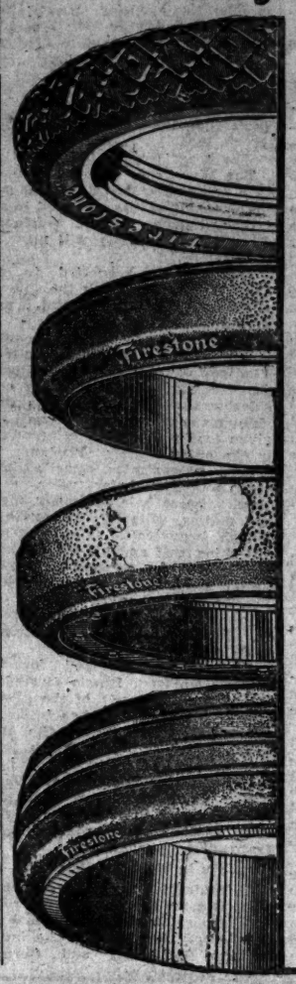
The Gas Attack — By Tad

OH I KNOW A FEW THINGS ABOUT CARS— I USED TO OWN A BICYCLE YEARS AGO
THOSE TIRES ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD THESE DAYS
IF I WASN'T GOIN TO FRANCE I WOULDN'T THINK OF SELLIN' HER SHE'LL TAKE YOU ANYWHERE
YES-SIREE THAT'S SOME BOILER— YOU'LL NEVER SEE A CAR IN THAT CONDITION AGAIN
BOSS BOOSTING FOR THE SALE OWNER HAS A PIP OF A BILL OVER DUE
THE ONLY THING ITS GOOD FOR NOW IS TO PLANT FLOWERS IN— COLUMBUS NEVER RODE IN THAT BUS BUT THAT WAS HIS FAULT.
FREE AIR TO CUSTOMERS
THE BOSS IS RIGHT THEY'LL NEVER FIND ONE IN THAT CONDITION AGAIN - NO OTHER CAR WOULD STAY TOGETHER —
69
INDOOR SPORT
HELPING A FRIEND SELL HIS CAR TO A HICK WHO IS TRYING TO TIP THE GANG OFF TO THE FACT THAT HE'S A WISE ALEC ON CARS— WHEN HE ISN'T.
THE ONLY THING THAT CAR EVER PASSED ON A HILL WAS A SIGN

WATER AND PLUGS

It is not generally understood that operating the car with low water in the cooling system or without any water at all may injure the plugs irresparably. To function without cracking the plugs must have cooling of some sort, and provision for this is usually made in the water jacketing system. Therefore when the water runs low there is a good chance of ruining the plugs in addition to doing other damage.

Firestone
Lorry Tyres



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Whatever equipment we advise, you can be sure it will have the resilience that insures protection to the mechanism with resistance that secures most wear.

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Advance Announcement

BUICK CARS

WE beg to notify our friends and the general public that the Buick Factories have been released from all Government Work and are fast getting back to pre-war basis. A shipment of new models is due here very shortly, and we strongly advise those who contemplate purchasing one of the

BEAUTIFUL NEW 1919 MODELS

to put their names on our waiting list, as it will have to be a question of "First come, first served."

THE BUICK 5-PASSENGER CAR

This model (H X Six-45) is a big, roomy, comfortable car, the compartments being liberally proportioned, with wide, deep seats in genuine leather. The instrument board is fitted with a speedometer and oil gauge, ampere meter, lighting and ignition switches, carburetor air regulator, and a small electric light. The top is of the improved one-man type, and has storm curtains in overhead retainers.

THE BUICK 3-PASSENGER CAR

This model (H X Six-44) is especially desirable for those who wish a car of limited passenger capacity, with an exceptionally roomy and comfortable driving compartment. The body broadens to accommodate a wide, deep seat for three, then curves in at the back to form a trim rear deck with a weatherproof receptacle. Easy entrance or exit is assured. The control and brake levers are well forward but within easy reach of the driver.

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Funaamentals Of Clutch Construction Should Be Known To Avoid Misuse

Expert Describes Various Types Of Mechanism And Gives Valuable Pointers As To Their Care

By William H. Stewart, Jr.
(President Stewart Automobile School, New York)

Considering the severity of the work imposed on it and the little care it generally receives, the modern automobile clutch gives very satisfactory service. However, when troubles do exist, it requires a little understanding of fundamental clutch principles to properly remedy it. The clutch being under the floorboards and inaccessible in most unit power plants, the owner rarely goes to the trouble of attending to even the smaller matters which require it. It is highly important that the functions, operation, construction and care of the clutch be properly understood so the very maximum of efficient service may be had.

The clutch serves to connect and disconnect engine and transmission. It is necessary to disconnect them in order to shift without injury to the gears and also the gears will be free to adapt themselves to each other while being meshed. If the clutch is engaged too suddenly, a sudden jerk will result. As the two gears to be engaged are revolving at different speeds it is difficult or even impossible to mesh them without grinding. By releasing the clutch the gears are permitted to approximate each other in speed and so may be meshed without trouble.

A prime requisite in a clutch is that it should engage easily. This is necessary in order to protect the other parts of the power transmitting mechanism. Breakage may readily occur at a universal joint, transmission gears, rear axle, etc. As the clutch is engaged the car moves. This starting should be smooth and without jerk, the car picking up speed gradually. Naturally the clutch must slip somewhat during this process, but as soon as the full force of the clutch spring is exerted —that is, when the pressure of the foot is released—the clutch must hold without slipping. This is a difficult requirement, that two surfaces should slip first and hold afterwards, but it shows a triumph of skill on the part of the designers.

For convenience clutches may be divided into the following classes: Cone, multiple disc and plate. The cone may be direct or inverted, the multiple disc may be dry or run in oil, and there are several types of plate clutches.

The cone was the first type used. The flywheel is beveled to receive the cone and the clutch rim is lined with leather or fabric. The original design was not self-contained, that is, the spring which pushed the clutch into the flywheel gave an end-thrust to the crankshaft which caused friction. The other end of the spring pressed against the gear case, causing more friction. To overcome this the inverted cone was designed. By this arrangement there is no end-thrust on the crankshaft or gear case.

Manufacturers next devised the present type, a reversion to the direct type, but one which is self-contained. Some designers place the spring between the flywheel and the clutch so that it pulls the clutch into engagement. Others have the springs outside, where they are accessible for inspection and adjustment. The studs supporting the springs reach through the clutch and are fastened to a member which revolves with the clutch. This is a little more complicated than the simple type first mentioned, but it avoids end-thrust with its accompanying friction and wear.

On account of the difficulty of making the cone clutch engage smoothly at the times, some other design was sought which would be still more reliable in this respect. A type called the multiple disc was devised which gave very satisfactory results. Two sets of plates were assembled, fastened alternately to the flywheel and to the clutch shaft or a drum fastened to it. When the pedal was depressed one set of plates could move freely while the other remained at rest. When the foot was removed from the pedal the springs forced the plates together. As they were arranged alternately, each plate was held between two others, giving the requisite driving effect. As the plates engaged the oil was squeezed from between them, giving the gradual engagement desired, the oil used being of a thin grade or the clutch would slip too much or might even not hold at all. This was accomplished by using cylinder oil mixed with kerosene.

While this type of clutch afforded an easy engagement, it was found troublesome to release, owing to the difficulty of making the oil run in between the plates when the pressure of the spring was released. This design was of the metal to metal type, the plates fitting very closely in order to secure a good hold. As there was nothing to pull them apart they frequently gave trouble. This may be demonstrated by placing two plates of glass together under water. It will be found almost impossible to separate them unless they are slipped sideways. To overcome this difficulty of releasing the plates were reduced to mere rings so that the oil could run in from both sides. Some designers cut into the larger plates and bent the pieces toward each other, forming springs which forced the plates apart when the pedal was depressed. When the clutch came into engagement these small springs flattened out and so did not interfere with the proper action. On account of the trouble due to leakage, the necessity of refilling the clutch frequently, and the fact that slipping it apt to occur whenever the oil thickens on account of cold, the designers started working on a dryplate clutch. This is a departure from the metal to metal type, using brake lining as the friction material. This design requires a minimum of care, hardly any more than that bestowed on the brakes. It engages gently, releases readily and is reliable.

The plate clutch is a reversion to the original disc idea, only two or three plates being used; whereas the ordinary type of disc clutch uses from eleven to fifty-seven different rings. The more rings used the greater the friction surface.

The special care required by the leather-covered cone is to keep the leather soft and pliable by means of neat's foot oil or castor oil. Neat's foot oil seems to be better, as it is absorbed more readily by the leather. In order to apply it the clutch must be disengaged and the oil poured on the leather in such a way that it will be evenly distributed. The ordinary oil can may be used for this or by placing a card or a thin piece of metal between the leather and the flywheel the oil may be guided into the space where it is needed. The clutch should then be engaged, forcing the oil sideways over the leather. It should then be disengaged, turned to a new position, and more oil applied.

It should then be disengaged for several hours, preferably over night, so that the oil will have a chance to soak in. A jack, a box, or a block of wood may be used to hold the pedal in released position.

The cone type, like any other mechanism, has a list of troubles peculiar to itself. If it is not properly lubricated as described it will become dry and start to grab. This means that it will slip longer than it should and then take hold suddenly. It is due to the fact that the surface has become glazed. It then acts like the eraser on a lead pencil after it has become hard. The eraser simply slides over the paper without taking hold and the clutch acts the same way. As the foot is withdrawn the spring exerts greater force, but the clutch continues to slip. When the force of the spring becomes so great that it can no longer slip the clutch takes hold suddenly, starting the car with a jerk, which is far from pleasant and which may break some part of the transmission. No amount of care in engaging the clutch can overcome this. The leather must be softened again to have it work properly. To avoid this trouble neat's foot oil should be applied to the leather at least once a month.

The next trouble is a slipping clutch. This may be due to wear, to a weak or broken spring, or to ordinary oil or grease getting on the facing. Oil or grease may be removed by washing with gasoline, which is an unsatisfactory process, since it is difficult to reach the part. Fuller's earth has the advantage in that it combines with the offending oil and falls out, taking it with it. It also has a slight grittiness, which helps the surfaces to grip each other. If the leather is worn out it must be replaced, but a temporary repair may be made by inserting thin strips of metal under the leather, so as to build it up.

Hack-saw blades, with the teeth ground off, are excellent for the purpose, but a large number are required, as they must be placed all around the clutch. This raises the leather above the level of the rivets. It will be readily understood that when the leather is worn so low that the rivets touch the clutch must slip. This is made evident to the driver by the fact that the engine is running faster than usual but that the car is not moving as fast as it should. Of course a weak spring must be adjusted and a broken spring replaced.

Clutch throwout collars must receive daily attention. In some cars bushings requiring no oil are used for this part, while in others inaccessible grease cups are provided. This means that the floor boards must be removed to turn down the grease cups. It is essential to long clutch life that the throwout collar gets its daily supply; in fact, in some makes if this is not done the clutch sticks on being disengaged. Where a flexible tube and grease cup extend through the floor boards there is no reason for neglect of the throwout collar.

A spinning clutch is usually due to faulty design, although it is sometimes due to lack of lubrication. The clutch is fairly large, with considerable weight at the rim, and so it has a flywheel effect of its own. The only remedy is a clutch usually provided by the designer. By pressing the pedal forward until it meets a resistance the brake is brought into action, it being merely some device to cause friction against the clutch to reduce its speed when disengaged.

Good clutch operation means there is little waste of power in transmission, it may mean an appreciable saving in fuel and certainly it affords protection to the other power transmitting members such as transmission bearings and gears, propeller shaft and universals and the rear axle. A clutch that takes hold with a jerk puts a tremendous strain on all the parts back of it. A clutch that slips when fully engaged wastes power and wears itself out quickly. A clutch that spins for some time after being released makes gear shifting difficult. Breakage of a driving pinion may be a direct result of a severe and sudden overload applied weeks before because of a grabbing clutch.

The friction or holding surfaces of a clutch must require such attention as to permit always of smooth engagement and at the same time good holding qualities when needed. In the case of a cone clutch with leather facing neat's foot oil treatment is necessary to soften and swell the leather. In the case of fabric lining cleaning with kerosene usually is sufficient to remove and glaze from the surface. The thrust bearing must be well oiled at all times and the throw-out collar or release bearing given a daily supply of grease or oil.

Disc clutches appear in a variety of forms and in the case of running-in-oil types require special attention to the viscosity of the mixture used. Half lubricating oil and half kerosene usually is recommended, but the proportions of these will vary with the season of the year. The plate clutch usually uses one fabric plate and one unfaced plate and the treatment is the same as for brake lining.

Kerensky Tells Of Escape From Foes

Was Saved From Death By Unknown Men, He Declares

London, November 30.—Former Premier Kerensky, in giving for the first time details of this sensational escape from Russia, today denied the charges that the Bolsheviki helped him in his getaway.

"My escape," said he, "was quite accidental, and it is a miracle I was not put to death by the Bolsheviki.

"At the time of the Bolshevist coup d'etat last November I succeeded in getting to the front from Petrograd, wearing a false beard and otherwise disguised. I returned with a company of cossacks to the outskirts of the city to fight the Bolsheviki.

"During a fight near Gatchina, in a moment of the utmost depression, the cossacks, unable to resist temptation, agreed to hand me over immediately to a band of sailors.

"This treacherous agreement came to my knowledge on the morning of November 14, ten minutes before the sailors, accompanied by cossacks, burst into into my room. When they came I had been taken out forcefully by officers and soldiers faithful to me. These men, to whom I owe my life, are unknown to me to this day."

Kerensky added he then went to Archangel, where he lived for months in disguise before coming to England.

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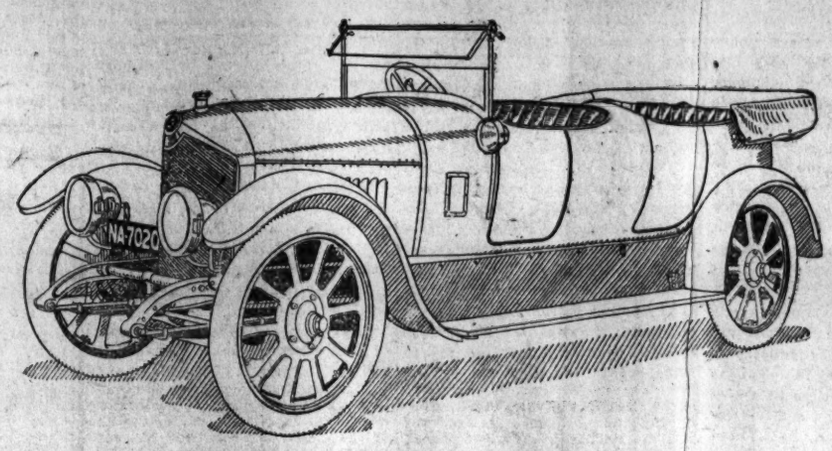

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CAR PRICES TO REMAIN BECAUSE OF LABOR COST

Manufacturers Making War-Time Increases Will Not Reduce, Is Forecast

The whole question of automobile prices is a matter for each individual company in the industry to settle for itself, and because some companies have announced price reductions it does not follow that all of them will do so. The amount by which prices have been increased in the war period, roughly from January 1, 1917, to November, 1918, has the most bearing upon the possibility of reductions at this time.

It must be understood that nearly all the automobile companies are governed by the same conditions as to labor and materials, the elements which control the prices at which the goods are being sold. Occasional exceptions may be found in which the cars are made of materials bought a long time ago, and the motor companies are now giving to the public the benefits of those contracts. But in the main most of the manufacturers are on the one footing as regards the materials and labor situation.

Some makers found it expedient in the war period to increase prices anywhere from 50 to 70 percent. Others fought off all but the most imperative increases and raised prices no more than 15 to 25 percent in the same period. Naturally those who have made the largest increases should find it easiest at this time to cut off some of that increase.

In some cases a part of the increase was made in the expectation that the war was going to continue for some time after January 1, 1919, at which time the automobile factories were expected to be 100 percent on war work. It was figured that the comparatively few cars that could be completed for the spring trade would be in demand, and that therefore a higher price could fairly be charged, principally for the benefit of the dealers handling them. The larger price would give the dealers more profit per car and would help tide them over what promised to be a long dry spell. Naturally, it would be easy and has been found to be easy for some of these advances to be lopped off.

A universal return to pre-war prices, except under very extraordinary circumstances, is hardly on the cards just now. Labor and materials are high today, and there are presumably no signs that they will be appreciably lower. Read what one New York distributor, E. S. Partridge, wrote to a subdealer on the Liberty car, which Mr. Partridge's company represents along with the Owen Magnetic:

"The purchasing power of a dollar will never be the same again, as I can't think labor will ever drop back to pre-war standards, and, of course, the cost of labor naturally affects all of the material that goes into a car, as well as assembly costs, and all overhead expenses naturally increase. I am sure you will agree with me that the Liberty advance of 18 percent (in the war period) was warranted, and it is problematical whether they will ever be able to go back to early 1917 prices.

"It is quite reasonable to expect that such concerns as have advanced their prices beyond reason, far beyond the increased coasts of labor and materials, should reduce their prices. The price of the Liberty Six was only increased in accordance with the increases in labor and material.

Mr. Partridge quotes Frank A. Vanderlip in support of the idea about wages. Mr. Vanderlip said only recently: "I am not sure that we are not permanently on a higher level of prices because of the readjustment of gold. I do not look for a wholesale reduction either in prices or wages. Some of the wages have been increased by the war to an almost fantastic point. This is notably true in the shipbuilding and munitions industries. Now these wages must go down. But the great general level of wages will not decline while the cost of living is on its present level."

Cost of living appears to furnish the answer. Food prices are high and will stay up, because the demand is greater than ever. If food prices are up wages must stay up. High wages means money in circulation, more goods bought and production stimulated. Money in circulation means good buying and prosperity. That's the circle.

It seems logical to restate that not all automobile companies are going to cut prices because some have. The man who insists that all should reduce if one does owes it to himself to look into the increases made in the war period by the maker of the car in which he is for the moment particularly interested. He can best judge the legitimate reasons of there being a cut in price by the percentage of increase recorded.

Magnetos Now Standard In Multiple Cylinder Engines

The Federal Trade Commission has granted to the Splitdorf Electrical Company, of Newark, a license under certain Bosch patents, about which various conflicting notices have appeared in the press. With a view to making public a correct statement concerning the matter, C. W. Curtiss, general manager of the Splitdorf Electrical Company, says:

"It is true that the Splitdorf Electrical Company has been granted a license by the Federal Trade Commission to use two United States patents owned by Robert Bosch, of Stuttgart, Germany. I do not believe these patents have been used to any extent by the Bosch Magneto Company, of Springfield, Mass. The Splitdorf company was ordered to make use of these patents by the Secretary of War at the direction of the President of the United States, in connection with magnetos for war airplane purposes. The patents do not relate in the remotest degree to the principle of construction embodied in the Dixie magneto, which is made under numerous United States and foreign patents owned or operated under by the Splitdorf Electric Company only.

"The Bosch patents in question relate merely to details, standard practice abroad, which the government authorities wanted for the following reasons: Patent 1,030,817 relates to a binding post for connecting electric cables. This is a detail of construction commonly used abroad and with which European aviators and mechanics are familiar. Naturally, by incorporating this detail in the Dixie magneto, cables on foreign magnetos would then readily interchange with the American product, and probably for this reason the Splitdorf Electrical Company was instructed to use this patent.

"There are many other ways of attaching a cable to a magneto, and some of them, covered by Splitdorf patent applications pending, may even be preferable to the one shown in the patent; but, as this was already being used abroad, it was adopted as standard here.

"Patent 1,014,824 relates to an ignition system, wherein a high tension starting magneto is connected to the main magneto in such a way that the starting magneto may be operaed by hand in order to furnish a starting spark.

"The main magneto is connected to the spark plugs in the usual manner. From the distributor of the main magneto a cable is connected to the starting magneto and when the latter is rotated by means of the crank, high tension current will flow into the distributer of the main magneto where it is distributed by means of an auxiliary brush, located behind the usual moving brush of the distributer, thereby being connected to whatever cylinder is under compression, and in no way relating to or interfering with the functioning of the main magneto.

"As soon as the engine has started, the service magneto operates in the usual manner, the hand starting magneto being stopped. This arrangement of using a hand starting magneto is standard on many foreign airplane engines, and it was desired to have the American practice conform for the sake of uniformity. There are several other ways of accomplishing the same results, and this patent is not vitally essential to American needs, although its use is desirable for the reason stated.

"An improved method is shown in United States Patent 1,260,985, property of the Splitdorf Electrical Company, by which method the high tension wiring to the starting magneto is eliminated and the arrangement simplified as compared to the Bosch patent. Splitdorf Electrical Company has manufactured several hundred thousand magnetos for the Allies since the beginning of the war, and its product is now 100 percent essential. The Dixie magneto has been standardised and is being produced in great quantities to meet the present emergency, the Splitdorf Electrical Company now being the largest manufacturer of magnetos in this country.

"In addition to furnishing magnetos direct from their own factory for war purposes, the Splitdorf Company has arranged to permit the Bosch Magneto Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the Ericsson Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, manufacturers of the Berling magneto, to make for war purposes only, and only for the duration of the war, certain Dixie magnetos under the Splitdorf-Dixie patents. Therefore, three sources of supply for the Dixie magneto are available. In addition, the Splitdorf Company will furnish the necessary drawings and engineering information so that the product of all three factories will be standard, uniform and interchangeable.

"The standardised Dixie magneto enables one magneto to be used for 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 cylinder engines and eight and twelve 45-degree cylinders, with a total of only sixteen extra prices to make up any one of the necessary assemblies. This arrangement, devised and developed under the direction of the Splitdorf Company's chief engineer, Carl T. Mason, eliminates the necessity of having several types of magnetos and hundreds of repair parts therefore at the supply depots, and marks not only a distinct advance in the art, but is a notable example of an all-American contribution to winning the war."

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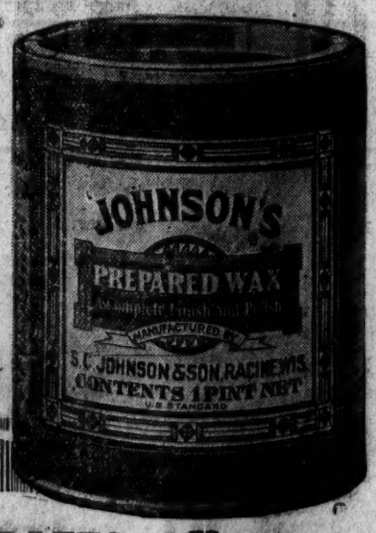

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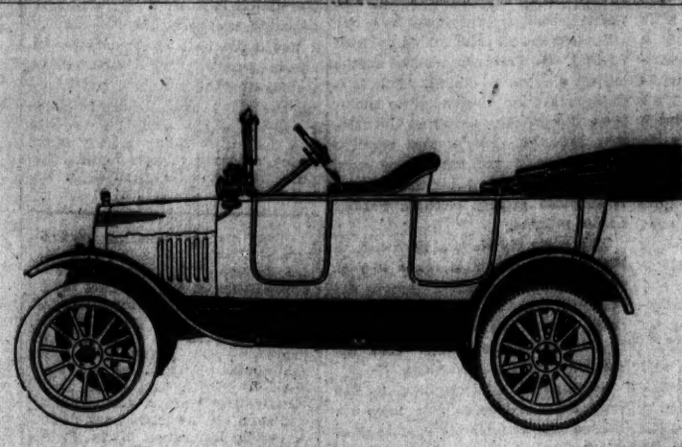

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Air Engines To Have Effect On Post-War Motor Cars

Design Sure To Be Influenced By Air-Planes; Many Sweeping Changes Predicted

Predictions that the automobile industry will never return to a pre-war basis by President A. A. Remington of the British Institution of Automobile Engineers also include the opinion that without doubt the valuable aeronautical experience which manufaturers have had as a result of the war will have a profound effect on automobile design after the war. There will be great changes in our automobile factories; and whereas the technical man in the engineering industry heretofore has been subordinate to the equivalent commercial man, it seems likely that these positions will be almost completely reversed.

"It can now be seen that the war will vitally affect the conditions of industry in almost every direction," said Mr. Remington, "and it is impossible to think that at the end of the war, when our normal industry is reorganised, I might almost say restarted, we shall revert to pre-war ideals and methods, either in connection with commerce, manufacture or design.

"Much has happened during the course of the war to change our ideas on those in common with other subjects, and without doubt the automobile industry will, with most industries, and, in fact, it is to be hoped, with the country and the world in general, ultimately reap much benefit from these changes in idea and method.

About Motor Car Buying

"At times we hear the suggestion that no one will be able to afford motor cars after the war, and this argument is so persistently advanced that one is sometimes tempted to wonder what degree of truth there can be in such a statement. The motor car has long since developed from being solely a vehicle of sport, and while it still suffers under the undesirable name of 'pleasure car' it is now recognised on all sides as an essential means of transport for passengers as the lorry or motor van is for goods.

"After the war we shall doubtless suffer from severe taxation and high cost of living, but as the automobile is a time-saver it seems that the adverse conditions of life will accentuate rather than diminish the necessity for it, and it will be more than ever a necessity and money-maker. Therefore, although high cost of living will mean high costs both for material and labor, the motor car business must and will flourish notwithstanding.

"The question of the types of vehicle for which there will be a market will have to be carefully considered; undoubtedly there will be in the future a market, and a large one, for the cheap car, but in the automobile industry, as in every other branch of life under normal circumstances, a man gets what he pays for; therefore, as long as proper value is given for money, as we have seen that there will be a big demand for cars for all purposes, it follows that there must be a market for every class of vehicle for which there was a market before the war.

"Naturally there may not be a market for the same proportion of vehicles in every category as there was before the war, but it will be necessary for the industry in organising itself to proportion its output as a whole in such a manner that it will meet the needs of the buyers; a statement that is easily made, but it will probably involve a lot of hard thinking and possibly some bitter experiences before the industry will have so adjusted itself to meet the needs of the public.

Influence Of Air Engines

"It yet remains to be seen to what extent it will be policy for the automobile engineer to take advantage of his aeronautical engine experience. We are all aware that the aeronautical engine has a much higher mean effective pressure, higher mechanical efficiency and lower specific fuel consumption than even the most advanced pre-war automobile engine, but the requisite characteristics for the two classes of work are so different that while aeronautical engine experience can with advantage be used to some considerable degree in the automobile engine, it is difficult to say just how far results will warrant this utilisation.

"But, in my opinion, much of the aeronautical engine experience that has been gained by our automobile engineers during the war will be found to have a profound effect on their post-war automobile productions, and an examination of the extent of this effect, when such a course becomes possible, will be extremely interesting. I am looking forward to great strides in the development of automobile efficiency (using the term efficiency in its broadest sense of meaning more useful for its ultimate purpose) as a result of the war experience of British automobile engineers.

Technical Man To The Fore

"In the past the technical man in the engineering industry has always been subordinate to the equivalent commercial man, perhaps because it was supposed that the technical knowledge could be obtained from books, whereas so-called commercial knowledge was composed of some indefinable sort of rare instinct coupled with experience; but it is not difficult to discern that the change is taking place, and it is certain that in years to come the technical positions will cease to be subordinate in the same way as formerly.

"The application of more and more science to all branches of business, by increasing the necessity for scientific knowledge, will render such knowledge more general; also in future the workshop trained man who has had no real scientific training will, because of the more general existence of scientific knowledge, no longer be able to pose as scientific. The requirements of the higher positions on the scientific side of industry will necessitate the employment of many more highly trained scientists to fill them, and it is to be hoped that ultimately all management positions in our engineering industries will be filled by men possessing scientific knowledge as well as business experience.

"The war has been the means of causing almost every British pre-war motor car factory to be greatly enlarged, and it is, therefore, to be expected that after the war the output of each factory in this country will be greatly increased, and this will mean that greater standardisation will not only be possible, but profitable. It is, therefore, highly desirable that we should all, in our mutual interests, do everything we can to forward the work of standardisation for the automobile industry.

"It is probable that the examination of post-war models will, as previously referred to, show that the motor car engine has absorbed a lot of the practice that has been developed for the immediate advantage of its sister—or shall I say child?—the aeronautical engine. It must be considered, however, that the requirements of the aeronautical engine, apart from the necessity for lightness, partake more of the character of the marine than of the motor car engine, although the development of power weight ratio in aeroplanes, resulting in more rapid climb and greater altitude, with its consequent reduction in atmospheric pressure, now practicable for regular flying, is bringing the conditions of operation of the aeroplane engine into closer analogy with the conditions that obtain for the motor car engine."—From *Automotive Industries.*

As Peace Found The Industry

Official Announcement Of Conditions By The N. A. C. C.

Probably no more important meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has been held than the session in Washington on November 18, the first after the coming of peace. The gathering might almost be called epochal, and because of its character the report of the meeting as made public by the Chamber of Commerce is herewith appended:

"Representatives of more than 100 automobile manufacturers at the special meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in Washington on Monday discussed the after-the-war program as it relates to the return of the big industry from a war to a peace basis. The keynote of the discussion involved suggestions that the elimination of war work should progress with a constant view as to the effect on labor.

"It was suggested that the War Industries Board should become a Peace Industries Board to act as a balance wheel in the conversion, and committees were appointed to co-operate with them in this work. The Passenger Car Committee will be Hugh Chalmers (Chalmers), Alvan Macauley (Packard), Harry M. Jewett (Paige-Detroit), Roy D. Chapin (Hudson) and Charles Clifton (Pierce-Arrow), and the Motor Truck Committee, George M. Graham (Pierce-Arrow), Windsor T. White (White), R. H. Boyston (Service), S. M. Williams (Garford) and A. C. Burch (Clyde).

"The manufacturers decided, by an overwhelming vote, not to hold national shows at New York and Chicago in the winter of 1919. They were actuated by the belief that it would not be possible to prepare such exhibitions.

It was brought out at the meeting that the normal production of passenger automobiles for 1918 would have been about 2,000,000, as 1,178,000 were produced in 1917. The output was curtailed voluntarily 30 percent last March, and again in July was reduced to 50 percent of the production rate last year. Under this curtailed program it was estimated that the output in 1918 would be less than 1,000,000, creating an artificial shortage of approximately 1,000,000 cars for the year.

"As rapidly as possible the industry will get back to regular passenger car production, but reconversion from war conditions to peace activities will take some time, so that the industry cannot get into full production until some time next Spring. Prices of cars will probably remain at present levels, owing to the high prices of materials and wages and the fact that price reductions can come only with increased volume of production.

"Truck production was greatly stimulated by the war and plans for the year 1918 were on a greatly expanded basis, but through the action of the War Industries Board, due to the shortage of iron, steel and other materials, the truck manufacturers were limited to approximately the same rate of production for the last half of this year as during last year, when the twelve months' output was 160,000.

"It was shown that the automobile industry as a whole contributed more toward the winning of the war than any other peace industry of the country, except steel. As the third largest manufacturing industry it took on more than $1,000,000,000 of war orders, including Liberty motors for airplanes, many thousands of motor trucks, officers' cars, trailers, tanks, ambulance bodies, shells, mine anchors, submarine chasers, gun recoils, helmets and many other articles not related to the motor vehicle industry.

"In this war of motors—on land, on water and in the air—the automobile industry has been absolutely indispensable. It has contributed more important personnel to the military program than any other, including hundreds of technical men, such as mechanical engineers, metallurgists, chemical engineers, and production managers, many of whom have been commissioned as colonels, majors and lieutenants, and thousands of chauffeurs, repairmen, etc. Seven thousand mechanics were sent to France by June last to serve in the Signal Corps. Even in the aviation field the personnel was drawn largely from the automobile industry, including the leading American ace, Eddie Rickenbacker, who was a prominent automobile racing man. Practically all the Liberty and other airplane motors and many airplane parts have been produced in automobile factories."

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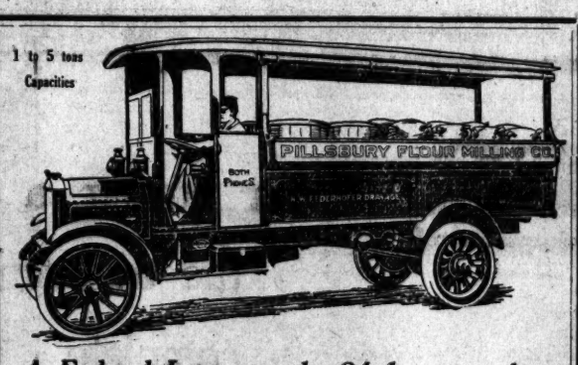

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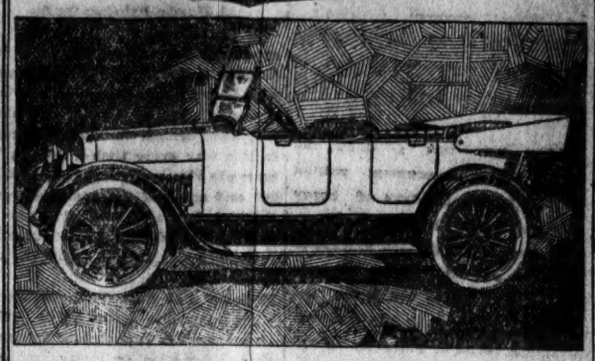

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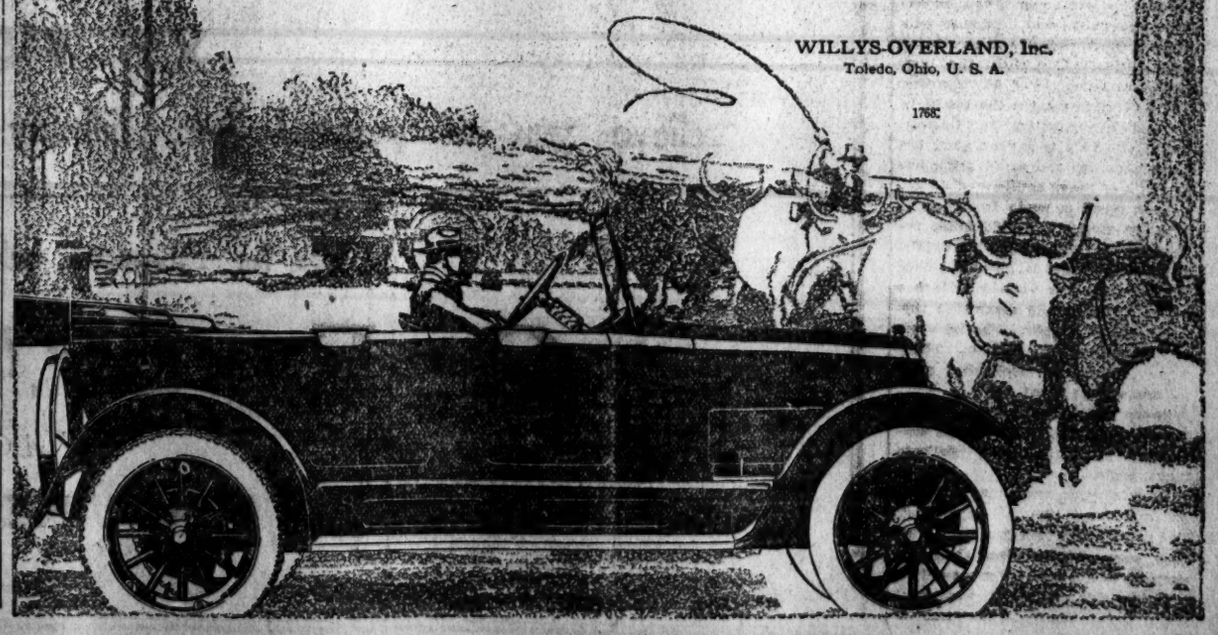

DODGE BROTHERS PLANT MADE BIG GUNS FOR ARMY

Quick Job Done In Supplying Government With Heavy Artillery

After war was declared the United States Government started to manufacture the type of heavy artillery used by the French. These guns were called the 155 millimeter Lowitzer and the 155 millimeter Filloux rifle. They had never before been manufactured in America. A certain recoil or recuperating apparatus was required for these guns, but this machanism had never been built in the United States. The problem involved the gigantic task of constructing a special plant and the designing and making of special machinery and tools, with the greatest possible speed. Pershing badly needed guns as well as men. The seemingly impossible must be accomplished.

The Government investigated every large munitions plant in the East and West but the manufacturers could not guarantee the required speed.

Dodge Brothers advised the War Department that their resources were at the Government's disposal whenever needed. The Government officials came to them with their problem. After a hurried trip for the purpose of inspecting the French apparatus in operation Messrs. John F. and Horace E. Dodge advised Washington that they would undertake the project provided the Government had sufficient confidence in their ability to permit them to manufacture the mechanism in their own way.

On Saturday, October 27, 1917, official word was received that their proposal had been accepted in its entirety.

The machinery of Dodge Brothers' great organisation was set in motion, and by Monday night representatives of the City Water Board, the Department of Public Works and the Street Railway Company were on the proposed building site, arranging for water, sewers and car lines. Before daybreak a spur track from the Detroit Terminal Railway was laid, and carloads of building material were already on the way to the vacant property. In a few hours it had been transformed from an unploughed field to a veritable Babel of laborers, concrete mixers, steam shovels, cranes, switch engines, etc. The concrete and all steel building, 600 x 800 feet, covering an area of eleven acres, began to take form.

The Monday after the Government contract was approved, Dodge Brothers had the Bethlehem Steel Company on the long distance telephone. Thursday those great shops began to roll steel for this new ordnance plant. Construction went on like magic. Within thirty days all excavations were completed and a concrete flooring covered the entire eleven acres.

Machinery was being gathered from every available source. Some had to be built. It was impossible to buy any on the market. Dodge Brothers automobile works were utilised. One hundred and twenty-nine special machines were designed by Dodge Brothers and built in their motor car plants. A train of special machinery consigned to the Russian Government was caught at the docks and turned back to Detroit.

The recoil apparatus itself is a fine example of careful manufacturing. It is known as the hydraulic pneumatic type and its function is to prevent the gun from tearing itself to pieces as it fires. As the barrel of the gun recoils, this apparatus checks the backward movement gradually, and automatically returns the barrel of the gun to its original position. With the gun placed at an angle of 45 degrees, this apparatus returns the barrel to its original position in thirteen seconds. This is a vital part, because accuracy and rapid firing are the tests of heavy artillery efficiency.

Each recoil is made from a solid billet of steel. The rifle billet received from the rolling mills weighs 7,800 pounds, and is 7 feet 9 inches long by 27 inches wide by 30 inches high. Finished and assembled this weighs 3,150 pounds. The howitzer billet weights 3,875 pounds. These massive pieces of mechanism must be made with great care. Each cylinder is bored, ground and lapped to the degree of fineness customary only in the most delicate instruments.

Many of these guns have thundered away on the Western front. Dodge Brothers feel gratified that they were able to place their resources, which were of great aid in bringing this conflict to successful close, at the Government's disposal.

Helpful Hints For Motorists

A Handy Priming Outfit

A resourceful owner made a successful priming outfit simply by running a line from the vacuum tank lower compartment to the top of the inlet manifold and attaching a suitable control operated by hand. In this way every time a start is to be made the owner opens the control and some of the gasoline from the tank is drawn into the manifold. This scheme will work only if the priming line is plugged in low enough.

Misfiring And Poor Valve Action

Derangements in the valve gear are as much a cause of misfiring as poor carburetion or faulty ignition. Recently an owner spent days examining and checking ignition and carburetion only to be told by a garageman that the valves of two cylinders were not working properly. In one of the cylinders the inlet valve was not working at all because the tappet adjusting screw was down as far as it would go. In another the valve stem was so badly bent the valve stuck open.

A Peculiar Oil Leak

An oil leak which went unnoticed for many weeks and caused a great deal of oil loss was caused by a broken valve cover plate stud. The engine in question; like a great many, has a lubricating system in which the valve mechanism is oiled by spray from the crankcase. The gasketed valve cover plates prevent oil leakage when the engine is running, but if one of the studs should break or the wing nut loosen the cover plate will come loose and allow oil to leak out.

Locking Nuts

Sometimes even spring washers do not hold nuts in place for long periods as one experienced motorist discovered, but to overcome this he used a very simple and effective means. He simply poured molten tar all over the protruding threads, filling them in. It was stated that this held the nuts on securely for a long time.

Use Of Cold Air

The motorist is in the habit of adjusting the air shutter on the hot air tube so that all hot air is fed. In some engines it is not necessary to use all hot air, and where this is possible it will be found much better power results will be had. The colder air gives a higher volumetric efficiency and more power.

Water Condensation

During cold weather it will be found that water accumulates in the crankcase to a much greater extent than in summer. For this reason it is important that the owner should drain or partly drain the crankcase at frequent intervals and remove the water or any emulsion that may have formed.

Salts For Anti-Freeze

Those who use salt solutions as anti-freeze mixture should see that all leaks are stopped. If there is a leak the fan draft blows liquid on to the engine and usually some of this is deposited on ignition cable terminals. After the water evaporates the salt content remains behind, and this in most cases is likely to cause trouble.

Riding On The Rim

It is pointed out by the Bearings Service Company that many drivers make the error of driving on the felloe band when a tire on a demountable rim is punctured and no spare at hand. It is stated that the felloe band may be permanently injured and the cost of replacement is high as compared with any slight damage that may be done to the rim. The better plan as suggested by this company is to ride in on the rim, though it may be damaged slightly. Usually rim damage may be repaired, but injury to the felloe usually results in a more costly damage and possibly may require entire wheel replacement.

Tires And Light

It has been preached from the very beginning of the tire industry that light has a bad effect on rubber, yet a very small percentage of car owners keep the spare tire covered. Light acts as a catalytic agent and causes the rubber to deteriorate rapidly. Just because the effect of the light is not visible in an instant is no reason why the spares should not be kept covered.

A Good Fan Belt Fastener

An excellent union for the ends of the fan belt is made as follows. On each end of the belt fasten a number of independent wire loops. These loops should run at right angles to the end of the belt. With each end fitted with a number of loops when they are brought together and the loops alternated there is formed a circular passageway or opening. Through this opening run a small piece of rawhide. The latter soon becomes notched in service and cannot slip out. This makes a good union and one that can easily be separated.

On Repairing Tires

The following is some timely advice to motorists, so they may be able to use judgment in having tires repaired. The advice given by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Take, as an example, a 30 by 3½ tire which has received a stone bruise after running about 2,500 miles. The tire's usefulness is at an end and no redress or reimbursement is in order in the absence of any inherent defect in the tire. Will a sectional repair, costing say $4, pay? Most motorists know what average mileage their tires deliver, and by dividing the price of the tire by the average mileage received, can ascertain their true cost per mile.

For instance if a motorist is obtaining an average of 6,000 miles from a tire that costs G. $24, his tire cost per mile is two-fifths of a cent. To make a $4 repair pay for itself he must therefore receive 1,000 additional miles, and if the repair is well done it is possible much more mileage than this will be secured.

Tires And Chains

Adjust the tire chains so they fit snugly, that is, so they have freedom enough to creep and still are not loose. Above all keep the tires inflated well, for a soft tire with chains will be damaged quickly.

Time to Change Gear Lubricant

At this time of the year the motorist should drain all gear cases, flush them with kerosene and refill to level with a thinner lubricant than was used during the warmer weather. Use a heavy cylinder oil, or special winter-grade gear oil.

Drain Cock Leak

When there is a slight leak in a drain cock such as that at the bottom of the radiator, often a slight tapping of the control handle with a hammer stops the leak. Do not strike a hard blow, but tap gently.

When Scraping Carbon

Owners of cars using detachable cylinder head engines may find after scraping carbon and getting the engine running again that there is a water leak at the head and the engine does not function so well as before. In many cases this trouble is caused by lack of care in seeing that no carbon gets into the stud holes or around the studs. If in scraping small pieces of carbon should lodge in these places, the cylinder head cannot be properly tightened down, resulting in one or more leaks. In fact, if the head nuts cannot be drawn tight and the head put down as before, one might assume the trouble mentioned to be present.

Use The Spare Tire

If possible do not carry a new tire as a spare. There is the invitation to the tire thief to get a brand new tire, but if an old casing is mounted on the spare rim he might think the effort not worth while.

Feeling For Shorts

Since a short circuit in the lighting or starting system results in a heating of the wires or cables, it would seem that a simple method of starting to find a short is to feel for hot wires.

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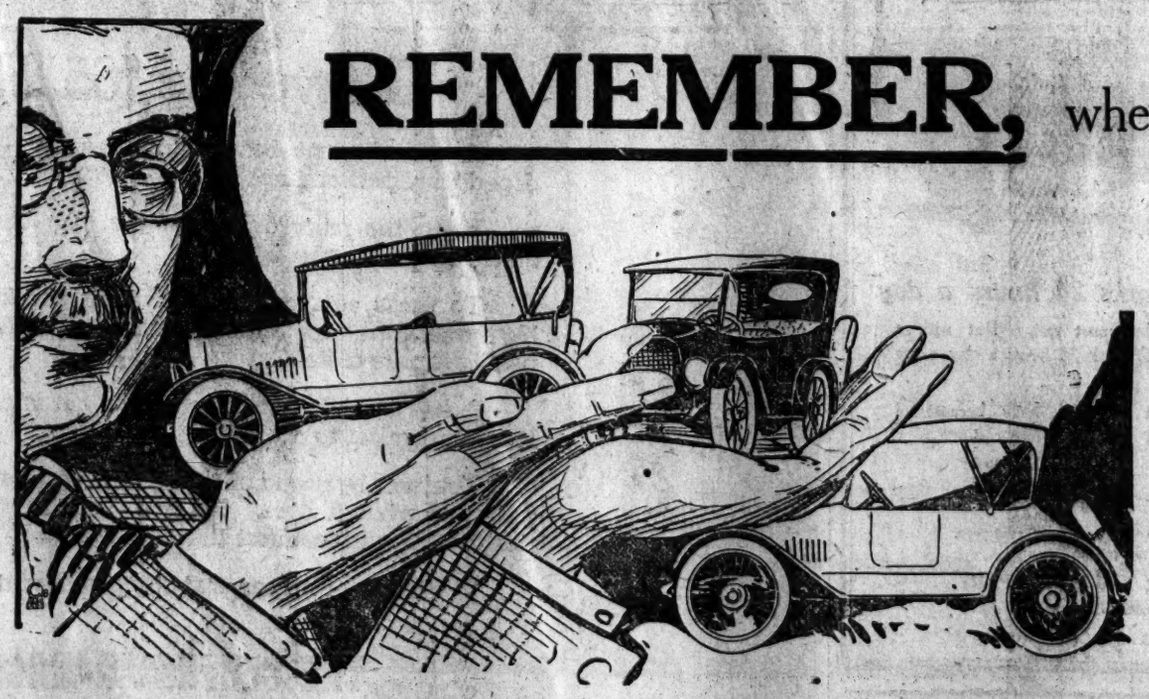

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Tremendous Waste Of Old Time Conflict Not Apparent In Great World War

"War is waste," wrote one of the wise men of olden times, but strangely enough the greatest war of all time, which logically should generate the greatest waste has witnessed the inauguration of conservation on a scale never before dreamed possible. In the beginning of the great war most of the belligerent countries worked on the old wasteful basis, but before the conflict was a year old, the appalling destruction and losses in equipment and materials brought a change of heart. Today nothing is wasted. The wreckage of the battlefield, the rubbish of the camp, the equipment and munitions of the huns, abandoned in their flight Berlin wards, all is saved, sorted and salvaged with tenderest care.

War's whip has a way of forcing developments that would take many years under normal conditions. From a modest beginning three years ago, the salvage departments of the various armies have grown to tremendous proportions. They are as highly systematised as the internal economy of any well organised industry. A salvage truck may come in with a cargo containing among other things clothing, allied and hunnish, broken guns, parts of a field kitchen smashed by a shell, bits of motor trucks, parts of a burned aeroplane, garbage cans filled with fats from trench messes, shoes in various stages of wear, pots and pans more or less damaged, tin cans, rubber tires and tubes, wire, old metal. All this material is carefully sorted and is passed on to special departments, equipped to reclaim all of it that has any possibilities whatsoever. One of the most important branches of the salvage department is that which reclaims motor vehicles and their parts and equipment. At the beginning of the war, if a motor vehicle was crocked by a shell, the remanants were shoveled out of the way and forgotten. Today a motor truck or car that has been smashed up is carefully gathered up and carried to the salvage station, even if it has to be brought in small sections. Arrived at the motor salvage base, the remains are inspected by expert officers, who decide whether the vehicle can be rebuilt for service, or shall be scrapped and its parts thrown into the reserve. If the vehicle is a late type with a fair groundwork on which to build, the mechanics will draw needed parts from their stock compiled by breaking up other vehicles damaged past hope of repair. On the other hand if the vehicle is so badly damaged that there is no hope of making it a serviceable truck or car again, it is broken up, its various parts are sorted into the reserve stock for future use.

A trip through the salvage department of one of the great armies is a liberal education in scientific conservation. Great piles of parts all carefully sorted are ready for the call back into service. Smaller parts are sorted in bins. Tires are handled by a specially equipped factory, where such casings and tubes as have further service in them are vulcanised, patched, retreaded and otherwise repaired and are then turned back for reissue. Even when the tires are past usefulness the rubber is reclaimed for use in the manufacture of new casings.

Hundreds of new trucks and cars could be built from the parts available in the salvage storehouses, but they serve a more useful purpose in making rapid repairs on damaged vehicles that can be quickly restored to service. Nothing is wasted and the saving to the army authorities runs into millions of dollars per year. Incidentally it can be readily appreciated that those in charge of the salvage work are keenly interested in the development of standardisation. With the army supplied by three or four standard truck models, all the parts being standardised, the salvage man's troubles are reduced to a minimum.—*From Motor.*

Marmon Wins First Aircraft Board Flag

The Bureau of Aircraft Production of the United States government offered an honor flag, to be competed for each month, beginning October, 1918, to the Liberty motor factory which could build twelve-cylinder standard United States aircraft engines best and ship them fastest.

The Lincoln Motor Company, Packard Motor Car Company, Ford Motor Company, General Motors Company and the Nordyke and Marmon Company entered a production race on October 1. The United States government has awarded this flag for the first time to the Nordyke and Marmon Company as the champion Liberty motor builders, for a production record of over 225 percent of its allotted quota for October.

On November 2, at University Park, Indianapolis, this championship pennant was unfurled and presented to the employes of Nordyke and Marmon Company, at whose plant it flies.

NEW WORLD HAS GREAT DUTY NOW

Must Not Follow Country's Demand Alone But God's Command To Right Wrongs

By Marie Corelli

Much has been thought, said and written of the Old World, its power, its progress, its conquests, its glittering pageant of emperors and kings that have passed through ages of triumph or disaster to make history for future generations.

But never was that Old World called upon to perform such a magnificent duty as that which confronts the New World today. The New World—and by this we mean the world of ambition, discovery, action, enthusiasm and endeavor which we call America—sprung full-armed from the very head and front of the "Old Glory," and which, with its sword and shield, advance, invincible in youth, strength and ardor, to make an end of ancient tyranny, outworn prejudices and hateful injustice now, once and for all.

What a superb figure she makes as she comes into the radiant light of the dawn, clothed in the robe of victory and crowned with stars! What shall be difficult, what impossible to this splendid young goddess who heralds in "a new heaven and new earth" of freedom, hope and happiness for all mankind! The last pillar of a vile, un-Christian and inhuman system of autocracy is tottering to its fall, and it is the proud privilege of America to deal it the final death blow. What is the weapon that shall accomplish this Godgiven task?

America's Sword

What is the strong and resistless sword that shall slay the dragon whose sharp fangs have bitten deep into the core of civilisation under the delusive and accursed name of "Kultur"? What shall sever the treacherous Prussian head from the crawling and enslaved German body politic?

What is it but the vast, almost incalculable wealth of America—that wealth of which every true citizen of the States has been willing to give a part, not only ungrudgingly, but with an almost passionate joy and gratitude for the pleasure of giving, knowing that in every quota so rendered he or she who rendered it was freeing from tyranny, not the one nation only or one group of nations, but actually the whole world.

Now is America's fateful hour—America's great day when she signs her name forever on the scroll of immortality as leader and savior of mankind. She is supreme and invincible in the face of her resolution toward victory; she is the necessary culmination of strength to the new and firmer foundations of human progress and attainment.

"But," it may surely be asked—"has not America already done enough in this Great War? She had no part in the beginning of it; she was not bound to enter the combat—it was not her positive or vital concern. Yet she has given her men and her money with a generosity so lavish as to be unequaled in history, and must more still be demanded of her? Have not her war expenses broken all records, reaching actually the vast sum of $55,000,000 daily and more?

And the further demand made upon her now is not so much a country's "demand" as God's "command!" True, it is that she has poured out millions of money, and what is far more than millions of money, she has given her very life-blood and the pulse of her heart in her sons—the flower of her young manhood, freely, if gladly, to do battle for the Right—even unto death!

Not for gain, but for honor; not for self, but for all. She has done more than any other nation ever did, either in the past or the present, for the sake of a great Cause, in which she herself was not materially affected.

She is great in every effort she has made, and with such a resistless, dauntless spirit as hers there can be no dealing in half measures. Therefore, she must make no pause now, for on her actually depends the fate of all nations.

Surely it would seem that some Divine Movement of Equity has willed this to be! It is God's own compensation to her for a century and more of persistent misrepresentation and blind prejudice, fostered through the oblique vision of such time-serving peoples as have been narrowed in their outlook by more or less selfish concerns and aims, and who were formerly won't to speak of America as "dollar crusted," without the sense or the imagination to conceive it possible that such "dollar crust" would be broken off in huge nuggets and flung freely to every sister nation stricken and tortured and forced into contention against the unmerited attacks of a remorseless and dishonorable foe.

What now of the "dollar crust"—ye sneering vestige of an effete humanity, soon to be consigned to the limbo of old opinions made ludicrous and useless!

Beneath that "crust" what gold and diamonds of noble enthusiasm, great heart and high principle!

No finer, more striking an example of right for right's sake was ever shown to the world than that of America in her voluntary attitude of ally to the entente; ally to the strong but also protector to the weak among the smaller nations.

And now at the gate of victory she stands, firm, erect, watchful, ready—for with her is the task of opening that gate wide to admit the triumphant legions of freed men which her hand has guided to this majestic end!

Terrible as this great war is, it is Gods retributive cleansing of old evils, old wrongs, old falsities, and as a cleansing agent, America is called upon to work with destiny in His divine cause.

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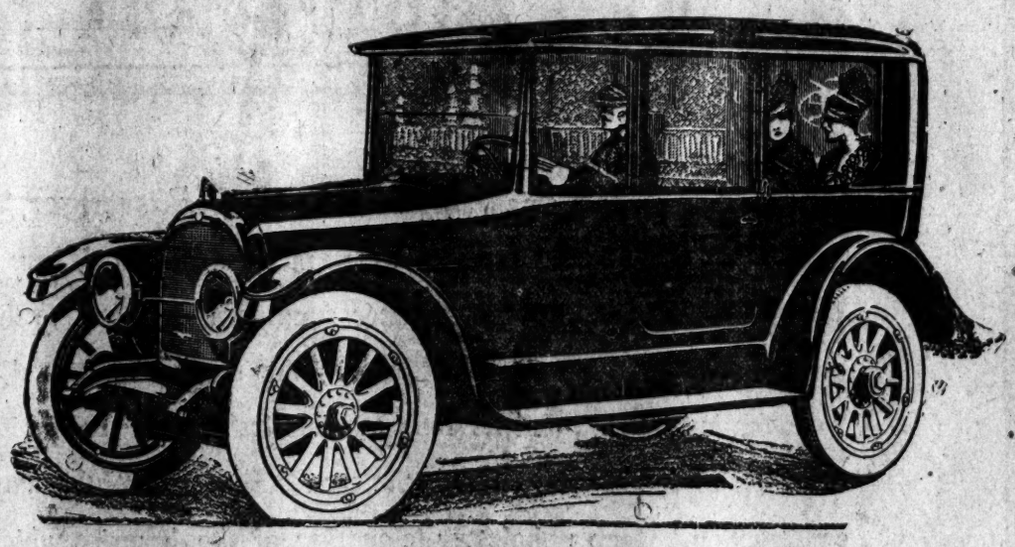

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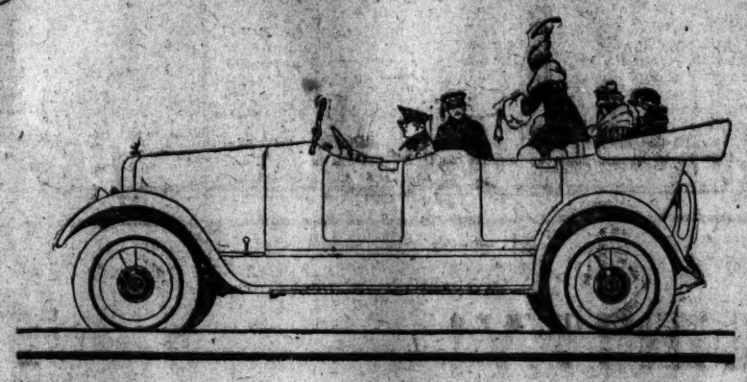

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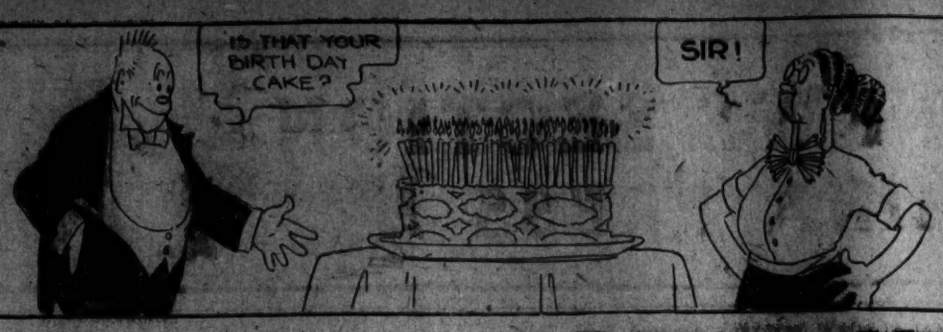


Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Sunday, January 26, 1919

Bringing Up Father

1
I'M GOING TO HAVE MY BIRTH DAY PARTY TONIGHT
AND WE WANT YOU FOLKS TO COME
WELL BE DELIGHTED MR JONES
HE HAD BETTER HURRY UP AN HAVE IT OR HE WON'T LAST-

2
PACK MY GRIP AN' WHEN I GIT OUT SIDE HAND IT TO ME THROUGH THE WINDOW - DON'T ASK ANY QUESTIONS - I'M GOIN AWAY -
YIS SIR

3
WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE GOING?
JUST GOIN OUT TO LOOK AT THE FLOWERS ON THE LAWN -

4
AREN'T YOU GOING TO MR JONES BIRTH DAY PARTY?
NO!

5
?
THEATRICAL AGENCY
TALENT
FURNISHED FOR BANQUETS
ALLS
OLS -

6
JUST A MINUTE - MR JIGGS - I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU PICK OUT SOME TALENT WITH ME FOR MY PARTY TONIGHT -
FURNISHED FOR BANQUE
BA
SCH
OH! HELLO MR JONES -

7
HELLO - I'M GIVING ANOTHER PARTY TONIGHT AND I WANT THE USUAL TALENT -
JUST STEP IN THE NEXT ROOM - SOME OF THE ACTS FROM YOUR LAST PARTY ARE THERE

8
I'M HAVING ANOTHER BIRTH DAY PARTY TONIGHT WILL YOU BE THERE
WOULDN'T MISS IT FOR THE WORLD

9
BUY LIBERTY BONDS
AN' TO THINK I WUZ TRYIN TO GIT OUT OF GOIN' TO THIS PARTY -

10
BACK SO SOON?
SH: SH: YES - AFTER THINKIN IT OVER IT'S BEST THAT I STAY AN GO TO THE PARTY -

11
I JUST RECEIVED A NOTE FROM MRS JONES - THE PARTY IS POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF MR JONES FATHER BEING ILL -
HIS FATHER?

12
ONE BUNCH IS FOR MR JONES AN ONE FOR HIS FATHER - TELL HIM I HOPE HE RECOVERS QUICKLY!
THANK YOU VERY KINDLY SIR -
GEO MCMANUS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1919

McNAMARA TEAM WINS BIKE RACE

Corry-Madden Outfit Second, Grenda-Hill Third, Lawrence-Hanley Fourth

VAST THRONG IN GARDEN

Extra Inducement Of Paris Trip For Winners Makes Contest Bitter

Final Point Standings:

McNamara-Magin	1,197
Madden-Corry	912
Grenda-Hill	531
Lawrence-Hanley	491
Kopsky-Coburn	331
Chapman-Halstead	245
Grimm-Thomas	126

New York, December 8.—Reggie McNamara, the Australian cyclist who came to New York in 1913 and has made Newark his home ever since, and Jake Magin, who is from over on the Jersey side, last night were crowned six day race kings of 1918 before a throng such as Madison Square Garden seldom has been jammed with. With stamina unimpaired, courage unshaken and speed undimmed by their six days of effort they flashed to the fore in the series of sprints that marked the wind up and settled the victory.

They rode their rivals into the boards in the last hour's desperate pedalling. Burst followed burst in the speed saturnalia, and at the completion of the majority of the cyclonic skims of the saucer the black thatch of McNamara or the tawny head of Magin was seen fronting the pack.

Madden And Corry Second

Second place went to youthful Eddie Madden of Newark and his veteran partner, Frank Corry of Australia. The pair rode a heady race under the direction of Eddie Root, who made them husband their energies during the week.

Alfred Grenda of Australia and Fred Hill of Boston, the two old veterans, pulled down third prize money. They rode a game race, but could not hold to the terrific pace maintained by the members of the two leading teams in the final speed bursts. They nosed out Lawrance and Hanley, who finished fourth.

The point standing of the first four teams was: McNamara-Magin, 1,197; Madden-Corry, 912; Hill-Grenda, 531, and Lawrence-Hanley, 491. Fifth place went to Coburn and Kopsky, with a total of 331.

The riders covered 2,447 miles in the long 144 hour chase over the boards. This was 62 miles and 9 laps less than was covered by Goullet and Magin in winning the 144 hour race in the Garden last year. The record for the Garden race is 2,759 miles and 2 laps, made by Goullet and Grenda in the 142 hour race in 1914.

Sprints Every Mile

Every seat in the building was taken. The track enclosure swarmed with standees. In the aisles back of the arena, balcony and gallery seats the spectators stood ranks deep. They clustered like flies on the beams and girders high above the track.

At 10 p.m., the 142d hour, the leaders had covered 2,408 miles 7 laps, 340 miles 5 laps behind the record of 2,759 miles 2 laps made by Goullet and Grenda in 1914. The race in 1914 was ended at the 142d hour. The present race only is the second at the full limit of 144 hours. Last year was the first Garden race at 144 hours, and the time made by the leaders last night compares favorably with the 1917 figures.

Besides the $3,000 purse that went to the team finishing first in the grind also went an invitation and expense guarantee for the winners to go to Paris and compete there in the six day race to be held early in January. It will be the first big sporting event staged in France since the war. Record breaking purse moneys are promised.

The Paris inducement offered an extra incentive for the leaders last night and the final hour's point sprints—there was a sprint every mile between 11 and 12 o'clock—produced some of the most desperate riding in the annals of six day racing and had the huge crowd roaring till Madison Square Garden sounded like the feeding time in the Zoo.

Seven teams entered the final speed soiree on even terms as far as mileage was concerned and with only slight margins separating them as regarding points. From the first to the final of the death sprints it was a case of every man for himself and "devil take the hindmost."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

At the Scott Road bridge Zee Yung-sze had cut down the gap intervening between himself and Tsen Ling-foh to about one jump and a half, which seemed to be his ultimate endeavor. Possibly if Zee had been a little less lavish in his expenditure of the oxygen necessary to keep the echoes active in those parts he might have closed up the gap. But at any rate his shrieks served his purpose by distracting a C.P.C. from the interesting experiment of testing the stability of the bridgerail by the process of leaning against it. The policeman, startled by Zee's outcry, moved into the roadway just in time to receive Tsen amidships, and the chase was over.

When the dust had settled the C.P.C. inspected Tsen.

"Glory be," said he, "these fashions! Here we are back in the good old days of the bustle again."

It appeared that Zee too was eminently interested in the graceful swelling which Tsen, in profile, showed at the waistline. He dove a hand into the fashionable one's gown and dragged out a cotton long gown and a short coat of similar material, which he clasped to his bosom as longlost possessions, while Tsen's "bustle" faded into nothingness.

Zee's recital to the court was to the effect that Tsen had come to his house and pretended that he wanted to rent a room. While being shown about and when he thought no one was noticing he scooped the gown and jacket off a hook, stuffed them into the back of his costume and said he guessed he'd try some other establishment where rents were not so high.

Tsen said this was a base slander. He had not gone into the house at all. He picked up the clothes just inside the door.

The added light thrown upon the problem by this information enabled the court to prescribe four months' jailing and expulsion for Tsen with remarkable speed.

Not At All

Found meandering about within the enclosed premises of a home on North Szechuen Road at a ghoulish hour of the night Loh Zung-sung was collared by the householder, handed over to the corner policeman and hustled off to jail.

In Court next day the Assessor inquired of Loh if the suspicions of the complainants in the case had any foundation. Loh said certainly not. His only reason for entering the compound in which he was captured, he said, was that he fancied he might be able to steal a brass kettle which he had previously noticed there. Beyond that he had no intentions in mind. The court, after due deliberation, came to the conclusion that Loh's intentions, so frankly set forth, entitled him to only three days more entertainment at the expense of the community.

According To Measure

Chinese watchman caught Dzung Ng-sz in the act of hacking off a length of rain pipe from the side of a house at 132 Haining Road. Dzung admitted it next morning from the prisoner's docket.

"But," he explained, "it was a very small piece of pipe."

Just large enough to earn the amputator one month's internment.

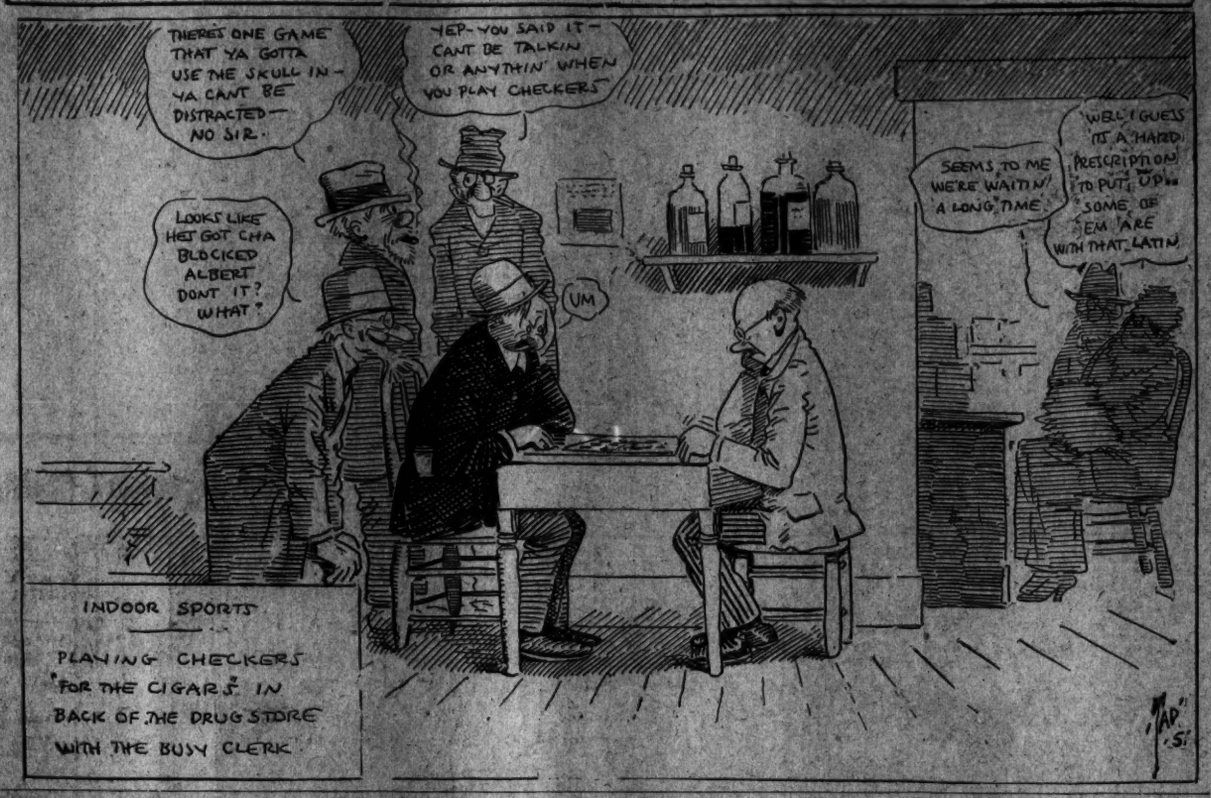
The Impractical Joke

When Zung Pau-sung was called to the dock to answer a charge of beating up wharf-watchman Tsan Yoong-ziang—after first searching him for a mythical stock of opium—the accused laughed merrily.

Why—so ran his jovial explanation—there was really nothing to the matter at all. He knew Yoong quite well. And he knew, of course, that Yoong never carried any opium about with him, that was the point of it all, you see—Yoong being a perfectly genuine teetotaler in the matter of opium and at the same time getting strafed for not having any of the stuff about him, what? It was a joke, nothing less, a gorgeous jest.

The court tried hard to visualise the point of the witticism, as related by Zung, but couldn't scent a smile anywhere, and after he had received his "one week from date" Zung appeared to be entertaining the idea that maybe the episode wasn't so darned funny after all.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


THERE'S ONE GAME THAT YA GOTTA USE THE SKULL IN— YA CANT BE DISTRACTED— NO SIR.
YEP-YOU SAID IT— CANT BE TALKIN OR ANYTHIN' WHEN YOU PLAY CHECKERS
LOOKS LIKE HE'S GOT CHA BLOCKED ALBERT DONT IT? WHAT?
UM
SEEMS TO ME WE'RE WAITIN' A LONG TIME.
WELL I GUESS IT'S A HARD PRESCRIPTION TO PUT UP... SOME OF 'EM ARE WITH THAT LATIN
INDOOR SPORTS
PLAYING CHECKERS FOR THE CIGARS IN BACK OF THE DRUG STORE WITH THE BUSY CLERK
TAD '19

At The Theaters

Fredony and his company will continue at the Apollo this week, big houses greeting the entertainers at all performances during the last four days. A complete change of program is announced for tomorrow and tonight will be the last opportunity to see Fredony in his remarkable comedy, "The Man in the Clock." Beginning tomorrow, Fredony will feature in a musical comedy extravaganza. He will introduce new and original instruments, including the dancing skeleton. Miss Tessie Turner, the American girl who has proved popular by her jazz singing, will sing new songs and Mlle. Rossetti and Mr. Baroen will have new numbers.

An announcement made by the management of the Olympic and Victoria theaters last night means much to local theater-goers. The release by the American Government, of restrictions on films, allows latest Paramount productions to come to China. The first shipment has already arrived and the management has made first bookings for both houses. Beginning January 28 at the Victoria, Fannie Ward will feature in "Her Strange Wedding" and Pauline Frederick will follow in "The Love That Lives," starting January 31. The program beginning January 28 at the Olympic is headed by Marguerite Clark in "The Valentine Girl" and Ann Pennington in her latest picture, "The Little Soldier Girl," will head the bill starting January 31. All are five-part Paramounts.

"The Mystery Ship," a serial in 18 episodes that was popular in the United States, will begin at the Isis Theater Thursday. The serial is a mystery film and is said to be full of thrills and surprises.

This afternoon, the final episode of "The Red Ace" is announced and serials will head the program beginning tomorrow night. The 13th and 14th episodes of "Who Is Number One?" and the same installments of "The Black Box," are to be screened.

The final episode of "The Count of Monte Cristo," a serial which has been drawing big houses to the Apollo Theater, will be shown tomorrow night in addition to the vaudeville program by Fredony and Company, Pathe's British Gazette and American War Scenes.

This afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night, "The Intrigue" with Bobby Connolly in the leading role, will continue at the Victoria Theater. Episodes of "The Red Ace" will also be screened.

The Olympic program for tonight includes a five-part drama, "The Nurse;" two comedies, "Kitty and the Cowboys," and "A Bunch of Flowers," and an interesting film showing experiments with liquid air.

Sport, Drama And Things

By Domino

Notice Board.

The Recreation Ground is closed today.

By Order.

* * *

That is about all we have to say about all the football games that were scheduled to come off today. If they had come off, the players would have earned Rudyard Kipling's tribute, "Muddied oofs." It was not received well when it was first written, but we forgive him now, and put it down to poetic license.

* * *

Sport and the drama go hand in hand because they are both good things and that brings me to the Howitt Phillips Company. A strong band of players were due to arrive here yesterday afternoon and the Lyceum Theater is now quite ready to give them a hearty welcome. This combination has been coming here now for some years and ever since they gave such a wonderful production as "Milestones" with Howitt in the leading role they have been deservedly popular. Another of their big successes is "Peg o' My Heart." The play took Shanghai by storm when it was first presented here, and Miss Doris Phillips has a warm corner in all local playgoers' hearts. She was a great "Peg." The merry pack have had an extended tour through India and the Straits, and everywhere they have won the confidence and admiration of their audiences. "Peg" has always been the scoring card and the management has been well advised to open up their season by an old favorite. Miss Phillips can make sure of a warm welcome. Beside this piece Howitt has a whole bagful of good things and he can be depended upon to put them on well. I look forward to Monday night.

* * *

Edgar Warwick, who is so well known here for his "Court Cards," passed through Shanghai yesterday with a big company. He tells me he has dealt his hand and the cards are no longer shuffling. He has been to England and rearranged his company. Looking about for something new in ideas he was not satisfied with vaudeville, or with musical comedy, or with revue or with the drama. So he has taken the whole lot, mixed them up, allowed Mannering to cook the mixture, and the result is that he has produced a "revusical" called "Vanity Fair." Just what it is he would not tell me but he said that it was very digestible and up to the present every one has liked it.

Sidney Mannering, whose delightful tenor voice made him so popular on previous visits, especially in that beautiful number, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," is still going strong and looking well. He has put on weight but all tenors that I have known have been fat. Even Shanghai is no exception to it. George Graystone, the basso, also rumbles as of yore. Lately he has earned the nickname of "The Little Gray Stone in the East." Edgar Warwick, the former Joker, modestly avers that he is now a back number. I fancy he will have a call for some more of his merriosities, that is if they fit in with the Revusical.

He has six ladies with him and he tells us they are all just as nice as they ought to be and a great deal cleverer. There is Miss Shirley Cooke, who does Margaret Cooper stunts at the piano and does them in the best style; there is Miss Vera Pain, a great toe-dancer and already called the Sylph of Light; there are Miss Eileen Boyd and Miss Madge Griffith, both first class contraltos. Then there is the girl with the head of hair—all her own—Miss Dorothy May. Miss Thelma Lawn is a fine dramatic soprano. Jean Desormes is a composer among many other good things. Mr. George Titchener is another old favorite here.

Frills, frocks, furbelows, pretty costumes, scenery and everything bright and snappy. That is what is claimed for Edgar Warwick's Revusicals. They will be back from Tientsin on the eighth of next month.

* * *

The A. D. C. have The Gondoliers in active rehearsal. But more of this later.

* * *

The 'Specials' are giving a smoker at the Lyceum Theater on February 15. I would like to tell you all about it but if I dared they would take my whistle away and then what would I do? But it is going to be Some Smoke.

* * *

The Shanghai Referees' Football Association has just published a very handy little manual which deals with the great winter game. Mr. A. R. Fulton, who has been so energetic in the interests of the game since he arrived here, has been responsible for the welcome publication and every soccer player owes him a debt of gratitude. Looking through the book one finds that every conceivable difficulty has been dealt with in a masterly manner and it is bound to prove useful to every player. Schoolboys out here need it badly and among the many fine Chinese teams now playing it should be tremendously interesting.

The book is divided into five parallel columns: Laws of the game, official decisions, instructions to referees, instructions to secretaries, instructions to players. It can be obtained from any of the clubs or from Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons and the price is forty cents.

Mr. A. R. Fulton is now ready to form a class of instruction for all those who will be willing to take up the duties of referee and already an examining committee has been formed. Those who are keen on seeing the game carried out as it should be ought to apply to Mr. Fulton at 1 Young Allen Terrace.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

Six-mile Run Today

A six-mile romp through the Kiangwan country is the scheduled event for the cross-country men today when the Shanghai Harriers will run with the men of the newly organised Boys' Athletic Club. The start will be at 10 a.m. from Hongkew Park pavilion. A good field is anticipated and some keen competition.

Defense Forces To Compete

On Saturday February 22 under the auspices of the Harriers' Club a 3-mile cross-country race open to the Defense Forces of Shanghai will be held. There have been numerous expressions of interest since this race was first proposed and it is hoped that the Volunteers and Police Force will produce a good field of competitors for the event.

The conditions for the chase provide: that it shall be open to all members of any recognised unit of the Defense Forces of the city, of any nationality.

That a unit may enter any number of men, but the first four men home of each unit will be the team on which team scores are based.

The first man home scores 1, the second man 2, and so on, the team with the lowest score being adjudged the winners.

Paper will be laid over the course.

No pacing whatever will be allowed.

The minimum number for a team is four men but a unit may enter an individual to compete for the individual prizes.

The course will be 3 miles, mostly over country, and the race will be run wet or fine, starting at 3 p.m.

A silver cup will be presented to the winning team to be held for one year, and to be won twice to become the property of the team. The four members of the winning team will each receive a silver medal. In addition to this there will be a gold medal for the first man home, a silver medal for the second and a bronze medal for the third.

Unit commanders are requested to send in names of runners to Mr. F. W. White, 38 Kiangse Road, not later than 6 p.m. February 19. The entrance fee is $1. Units competing are requested to send representatives to assist in the supervision of the race.

As none of the local cross-country "cracks" are in the Defense Forces the race will be a purely sporting "Amateur" one.

PACI PLAYS FEB. 4

Signor Mario Paci, Italian pianist, will give his first concert at the Olympic Theater Tuesday evening, February fourth. Signor Paci has recently completed a successful tour of the South and his playing has been received with acclaim everywhere. According to newspaper reviewers, he is a pianist of remarkable ability and is equally delightful in modern and old composers.

BRITISH GOLFERS TO TOUR AMERICA

Vardon, Ray, Braid And Taylor, Stars Of Game, Promise Record Invasion

ALL HOLD HIGHEST HONOR

Likely To Enter National Championship And Visit Will Stimulate Sport

Great Britain is planning the greatest golf invasion of America on record. The quartet of star professionals—Harry Vardon, Edward Ray, James Braid and J. H. Taylor—plan to visit the United States. Brilliant as are the prospects of the coming season, the advent of these four cracks will give prestige to the game unparalleled in its American history.

Matches already are being booked for the four by Aleck Duncan, the Chicago professional. In addition to meeting the best men America can put forward, the visitors probably will enter the national championship and may compete in the Western open championships as well. Their playing records alone make their advent most interesting to lovers of the ancient Scottish sport, while their international reputations are certain to bring out record galleries wherever they may swing a club.

Of the four Harry Vardon is probably the best known on this side of the ocean. Just before the start of the great war Vardon accomplished the unprecedented by taking for the sixth time the British open championship, an event considered the star feature of golf the world over. No previous winner of this classic ever held the title more than five times.

Ray Also An Open Champion

In his sixth victory Vardon defeated John Henry Taylor, who has held the title five times. The only other player to hold a record equal to Taylor's was James Braid. So it is easy to see that in the invading quartet there will appear the three players who above all others stand preeminent in the game.

This same open championship which brought such honor to Vardon was the downfall of our own American open champion, Francis Ouimet. This sterling player was only able to finish fifty-sixth, a most lowly place for a champion.

Back in 1916 James Braid, the tallest of all British golfers, had the dubious pleasure of reading his own obituary. All the sporting world mourned his death, news of which, like Mark Twain's, was "slightly exaggerated." Braid last won the British championship in 1910. The trip next year will be his first to this country, as he always has had an aversion to ocean travel.

Braid is a typical Scotsman, having been born in Fifeshire in 1870 and having lived practically all his life in Scotland. His drive of 375 yards off a tee stands by itself. Though well over six feet, Braid uses a driver only forty inches long, asserting he gets more accuracy with the short club than he would gain in distance by using a longer one.

Ed. Ray, fourth of the coming invaders, is best known to golf fame for his victory in the British open championship in 1912, played over the famous Muirfield course. His home club is the widely known Oxhey organisation.

America will be hard put to it, experts say, to meet this great invasion, though in golf circles the coming visit is looked forward to as being likely to stimulate the game to an unusual degree. With championships abandoned for years because of the great war, some such stimulus is sadly needed.

Britons In U. S. In 1913

Although Ouimet disappointed all so bitterly in 1914 abroad, it was here in 1913 that he drew the attention of the world to the American golfer by his victory in the National Open championship over the Brookline links. Here he was pitted against a famous international field that included the matchless Vardon, Ray and Wilfred Reid of Great Britain, and Louis Tellier of France.

Ouimet then was only 20 years old and an amateur at that. But the drubbing he gave the seasoned veterans of this country and to the stars from overseas will go down in golf history. Of the other amateurs entered, the veteran Fownes only was able to finish twelfth and the crack Fred Herreshoff was sixteenth.

What made Ouimet's victory really great, aside from his youth and amateur standing, was the fact that the championship first came to a triple tie with Vardon and Ray having 304 strokes each as did Ouimet, and the Frenchman, Tellier, being only three strokes behind.

MURRAY IS FIRST IN TENNIS RANK

Work Of Tennis Champion In Title Tournament Puts Him At Head Of Season's List

KUMAGAE PLACED SEVENTH

Decision Of Committee Settles Long-Standing Controversy In World Of Racquet Wielders

Robert Lindley Murray, of Niagara Falls, winner of the national tennis title at Forest Hills last Summer, receives the place of honor in the ranking of players for the season of 1918. Bracketed with the Californian in Class 1 the Ranking Committee has placed William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia. In considering the ability displayed by these two players during the last season the committee found the difference in their records so light that it did not separate them. Paul W. Gibbons, one of the members of the committee, filed a minority report with the Executive Committee contending that Tilden should be placed No. 1, but in all other respects the findings were unanimous.

The first ten players of the 1918 season are ranked as follows: Class 1. Robert Lindley Murray and William T. Tilden, Jr.; Class 2. Fred B. Alexander; Class 3, Walter Merrill Hall, W. T. Hayes, Jr., and W. Niles; Class 4, Ichiya Kumagae, C. S. Garland, S. Howard Voshell, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

The ranking of the first ten women players is as follows: Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. George Wrightman, Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Stuart Green, Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Carrie Neely, Miss Helena Pollack, Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Eleanora Sears, and Mrs. Jack Rameson (Adelaide Yeager) of Los Angeles.

The men's doubles tennis ranking for the season is: Class 1—W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright; Class 2—N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell; Class 3—C. S. Garland and Samuel Hardy, W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick; Class 4—I. L. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson, I. Kumagae and H. L. Taylor; Class 5—E. H. Bimzen and J. S. O'Boyle, B. M. Grant and Nat Thornton, Walter Westbrook and R. L. James.

DAVID I. WALSH MAY BUY BOSTON CLUB

Boston, December 18.—A syndicate of Boston men headed by Senator-elect David I. Walsh may purchase the Boston American League club, according to a statement made in New York by President Harry H. Frazee of the club. The Boston men have already made Frazee an offer. He is ready to sell if he gets his price.

Frazee issued a lengthy statement yesterday flaying Ban B. Johnson for his attack on the Boston club. Frazee also said that Johnson would not drive him out of baseball. "If I sell the club, it will be within 30 days," said Frazee "It must be now or not at all."

In speaking of the sale of the club, Frazee said: "My offer to the Boston men was to pay me a check for $100,000 last Thursday, and I agreed to give them a month to pay the rest. They did not come across, so it looks as if the deal is off."

FOOTBALL LEADS CRICKET

New York, December 18.—While cricket retains millions of enthusiastic devotees in England, it can no longer retain its position as the national sport of that country. Football has usurped that rank, and the Football Association, the big governing body, has a membership of nearly a million.

Before the war a hundred thousand wild and excited fans had assembled for the cup-tie day contests—nearly three times as many as could be comfortably accommodated at the Polo grounds. The general admission has usually been six-pence, or 12 cents, and the vast majority are content to stand.

Despite the great popularity of the sport, and the immense gate receipts, no football player among the British professionals has ever drawn anything like the payment received by great players of the diamond.

Veteran Of Police, Popular Sportsman, Retires To Go Home

"Bob" Brown

After 20 years of valuable service in the municipal police forces, Sub-inspector W. G. Brown, popularly known as "Bob" Brown, is retiring and will sail on the Nanking for his home in Hampshire, England, March 30.

Mr. Brown will be missed by a large circle of friends among the sporting world and the police officers. Athletically, he has distinguished himself in many lines of sports. He was an admirable footballer, having played goalkeeper for the majority of the police games, a keen cricketer and a fast sprinter, holding the 100-yards championship for seven years between 1899-1906.

First Reserves Shooting

The second January competition of the 1st Reserves Company, S.V.C., was held at the Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, 1 sighter and seven shots to count at each range. Bisley targets and scoring. At 400 yards "C" class fired on the 600 yards Bisley target. The weather conditions were not conducive to good shooting, there being a cold wind blowing from the north-west.

Following are the results of the competition:

"A1" Class:

	200	400	Total	H'cap.	Nett
Cpl. D. McAllister*	25	29	54	4%	51.84
Capt. G. A. Johnson	26	28	54	4%	51.84
Pte. A. M. Collaco.	30	24	54	10%	48.60
Pte. O. L. Ilbert. .	27	24	51	10%	45.90
Pte. W. J. Forsyth	19	8	27	0	27.00

* Wins spoon and 2nd leg on cup. Future handicap 7%.

"A" Class:

Pte. L. Cliff*	27	25	52	4%	49.92
Sgt. P. L. Raeburn	27	17	44	4%	42.24
Sgt. T. Mitchell	23	21	44	7%	40.92
Pte. E. Fasting	22	16	38	0	38.00
Pte. R. J. Bowerman	19	12	31	0	31.00

* Wins spoon and 2nd leg on cup. Future handicap 7%.

"B" Class:

Pte. F. D. K. Farnan*	22	19	41	0	41.00
Pte. Logan	21	18	39	0	39.00
Pte. C. W. Marshall	24	17	41	7%	38.13
Pte. J. W. Singer.	22	11	33	7%	30.69
Pte. J. A. Chandler	23	6	28	4%	26.88

* Wins spoon and 1st leg on cup. Future handicap 4%.

"C" Class:

Pte. G. V. Jensen*	24	29	53	4%	50.88
Pte. C. A. Swanstrom	23	26	49	4%	47.04
Pte. F. J. Hinton.	25	25	50	7%	46.50
Pte. C. Larsen.	19	20	39	7%	36.27
Lieut. C. H. Ryde.	23	14	37	4%	35.52
Pte. S. S. Roberts.	12	11	23	0	23.00

* Wins spoon and 2nd leg on cup. Future handicap 7%.

Unclassed:

Pte. J. H. Little*	23	29	52		
Pte. L. Ruchwaldy	4	5	9		

* Posted to "A" Class.

Third Hand Bidding Tactics For Bridge Players

By An Expert

New York, December 10.—A question that frequently arises at the bridge table is this: If the dealer makes a bid which the third hand would not ordinarily allow to stand if second hand passed, how does an intervening bid by the second hand affect the declaration of the third hand?

This is quite a different proposition from the third hand's assisting the dealer after the second hand has made a bid, because in the case under consideration the opponent has already done what the third hand himself proposed to do; take the dealer out. If the third hand says anything it must be to shift to a third declaration or double.

To take a typical case, suppose the dealer bids no trump and the third hand has a legitimate take out. Should he persist with his intention to take out if the second hand intervenes with a bid?

The answer to the question seems to be that it depends on the nature of the take out and the number of tricks required to overcall the second hand. If the proposed take out is in a major suit and is from strength the intervening bid may be safely disregarded unless it is very high. But if the take out would have been nothing except a warning or a weak rescue in a major suit it might be better to let the second hand alone and wait to hear from the dealer.

Here are two examples in which it looks as if the third hand was a little too cautious. One must not forget that even if a contract is set for fifty points it scores honors, and this may offset a possible score of tricks and honors for the opponents if their bid is not opposed. It is manifestly better to lose 50, less 16, than to have 27 and 36 scored against you.

H.—9 3
C.—K 8 6
D.—J 10 6
S. A 10 7 5 2

H.—K J 10 — Y — H.—Q 4
C.—7 5 — A B — C.—J 9 4 2
D.—A Q 2 — Z — D.—K 9 8 4
S.—K 8 — S.—9 4

H.—A 7 5
C.—A Q 10 3
D.—7 5
S.—Q J 8 3

Z dealt and bid no trump. A said two hearts and Y passed. This allowed A to play the hand and to score three by cards and four honors, 58 points.

If Y had bid two spades, which is no more than he would have been obliged to bid to take his partner out had A passed, he would have won the game in spades, losing only two diamonds and a heart by getting a discard on the fourth club.

Had Y bid the spades Z would have assisted him if A went any further with the hearts. As the cards lie, Z would probably have won the game at no trumps unless A led away from his ten ace suit. Here is the other hand:

H.—Q 9 7 6 2
C.—8 6 3
D.—J 7 5
S.—A 8

H.—A 10 8 4 — Y — H.—5
C.—7 — A B — C.—Q J 9 5
D.—10 6 — Z — D.—A Q 8 4
S.—K Q J 7 6 — S.—10 5 3

H.—K J 3
C.—A K 10 4
D.—K 9 3 2
S.—9 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. A said two spades, and Y did not feel justified in going as high as three hearts, preferring to sit tight and save the game. But his hand can hardly be regarded as a weak rescue and if he thinks he can surely save the game against the spades, why not get that contract up a peg?

Had Y bid three hearts he would have made it if left to play it, as B would probably lead his partner's spade suit. On winning the trump lead A would probably lead a trump after making the kind of spades, and B must eventually make a club and a diamond or two diamonds.

But when A was left to play the hand at two spades he made it in spite of Z's good play in giving up the jack of hearts on A's immediate return of that suit and leading a trump on winning dummy's club lead. This gave A a score of 48, when Y might have scored 40.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS

S. S. B. says: The contract is no trump. The declarer wins only three tricks. He takes three in penalty for the revoke, leaving him one down, and his opponents score 50 for having still set him one trick.

The opponents cannot score anything if they revoked. The declarer takes 100 penalty and neither side scores anything below the line.

O. H. B. says: Z dealt and bid no trump. A said two hearts. Y held five spades to the queen, but nothing else. Is this a two spade bid or a pass?

Y would have taken out the no trumper with a two spade bid had A passed. It cost him no more to bid the spades after A's two hearts than if A had passed, and the information that Y holds five spades may be very useful to the no trumper.

A. C. L. says: Z deals and bids two hearts. A passes. Y has a trickless hand if hearts are trumps, holding only two small ones; but he has six spades to the queen jack. Should he deny his partner's suit with a bid of two spades?

As a rule any bid of two originally intimates to the partner that it does not matter whether he has any of that suit or not, as the bidder does not want any assistance in trumps. Nothing short of a legitimate original bid of two spades would be good enough to justify taking the dealer out of the hearts, such as six to the ace king queen.

OFFICIAL MEETING AT KIANGWAN TRACK

Annual China New Year Races Scheduled For February 3, 4, 5 And 8

The International Recreation Club Annual Official Meeting will be held at Kiangwan Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 3, 4 and 5. The off day is scheduled for Saturday February 8. A large list of entries have been recorded for the China New Year races and the meeting this year will probably exceed the meets of the last few years.

The List of Races:

First Day

The Kokaza Cup.
The Subscription Griffin Plate.
The Griffin Plate.
The Empire Stakes.

Tiffin Interval

The Grand Juvenile Plate.
The Kiangwan Trial Steeplechase Cup.
The Craven Stakes.
The New Nursery Plate.
The Yangtsze Stakes.
The Subscription Griffin Stakes.
The Victoria Stakes.

Second Day

The Kaigan Plate.
The Zero Cup.
The Great Scurry Stakes.
The Derby Stakes.

Tiffin Interval

The Kirtling Plate.
The Kiangwan Stakes.
The Coventry Stakes.
The Camp Cup.
The Wokingham Stakes.
The Red Rose Stakes.
The Great Northern Stakes.

Third Day

The Spring Cup.
The New Year Stakes.
The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.
The Ladies' Purse.

Tiffin Interval

The Mongolian Plate.
The New Century Plate.
The Farewell Cup.
The United Griffins Plate.
The Champion Sweepstakes.
The Nil Desperandum Cup.
The Grand Stand Stakes.

Off Day

The Sub-griffins Handicap.
The Off Chance Cup.
The Nursery Handicap.
The I. R. C. Steeplechase Cup.
The Moderate Plate.
The Welcome Plate.
The New Year Handicap.
The Mafoos Race.

IN SIBERIA, TOO?

Baseball follows the flag but it isn't the only game which does. An "Uncle Sam" soccer team, made up of American soldiers, beat a team of Czecho-Slovak soldiers in Siberia, three goals to two.

JUST ARRIVED

SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL

GOLF CLUBS
GOLF BALLS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"

"CHIENMEN"
GRANDE
CIGARETTES

The New High Grade Cigarette made in a larger size.

No recent improvement in cigarette manufacture has met with such popular favor as the larger size Virginia.

The pleasing blend of tobacco in Chienmen, made in a larger size, bids well to become the best liked of these larger Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as taken at the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them, recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findlay, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLF

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.35	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.23	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.21	13.41	15.51	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW ...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.59	14.56	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	18.50		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	16.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.35	9.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1.00
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ...dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.16	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.50	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ...dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.48	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	...
Siccawei ..... dep	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	...
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	...
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	...
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.48	...
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekrah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

$
for Shrimpy

On Our Block

ATTENTION CLASS!
CANT HELP IT. YOUR MA WANTS YOU RIGHT AWAY. SHE SAID SHE'D GIVE A NICKLE TO GET HOLD OF YOU!
WE WAS PLAYIN' SCHOOL!
1

NOW PHILIP STAND UP STRAIGHT WITH YOUR TOES OUT AND TELL ME WHO DIS-COVERED AMERICA!
ABRAHAM LINC-
2

SAY HAVE YOU SAW LIL' WEE WEE SNYDER AROUND ANYPLACE?
WHY YES HE WAS IN MY CLASS. SKINNY TOOK HIM HOME ABOUT A MINUTE AGO!
GEORGE WASH-INGTON, STUPID!
3

WHAT IN THE WORLD'S THE MATTER?
NOTHIN', NOT A THING, NOT A SINGLE THING!
4

LET HIM ALONE. I FOUND HIM!
BUT HIS MOTHER TOLD ME SHE WANTED HIM BEFORE SHE TOLD YOU. LEGGO OF HIM I TELL YA, LEGGO!!
5

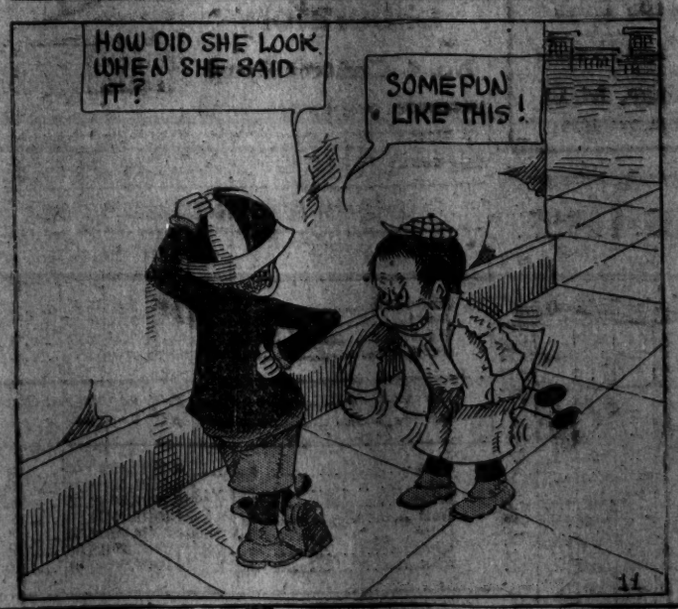
GOSH I'M DIZZY!
6

YOU WAIT. I'M GONNA TELL MY "MOUVER ON YOU. YOU HURTED MY ARM YOU DID! - AWWWWW! - YOU WAIT, YOU'LL SEE!
I'M KINDA' FRAID TO TAKE A CHANCE! GEE, IF HE SQDEALS TO HIS MOTHER ON ME!
7

WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE TRODBLE?
HA, HA, A IDEA!
AWWWW, LEMME GO, LEMME GO, AWWWW!!
8

GET THE NICKLE QUICK AND BEAT IT BEFORE HE SQUEALS!
AND DONT FORGET, I GET A PENNY OUT OF IT!
AWWW, I'M GONNA TELL!
9

HUH?
I COULDNT HELP IT. HE SQUEALED ON YOU RIGHT AWAY, BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT, HIS MOTHER SAID FOR YOU TO COME RIGHT UP AS QDICK AS YOU CAN AND SHE'LL GIVE YOU A DIME!
10


HOW DID SHE LOOK WHEN SHE SAID IT?
SOMEPUN LIKE THIS!
11

OH, HO, HUM A DIME IS TOO MUCH MONEY, I CANT TAKE IT!
?
TOM McSAMARA '42